CATHOLIC ·ACTION·

Vol. XX, No. 7 July, 1938

Review of the Second Session – 75th Congress

Holy Father's Greeting to N.C.C.W.

Youth Enlists the Radio
Reno's Regional Youth Conference
Service School Graduates 1938 Class
The Woman Worker Goes to School
Counsel From the Milwaukee Conference
Key Thoughts From the Youth Broadcasts

Our Common Catholic Interests:

N. C. W. C. Administrative Board Urges Catholic Groups to Avoid Vassar Youth Congress—Objectives of Catholic Rural Welfare Movement Cited by N. C. W. C. Executive—Salient Items in the Catholic Rural Life Program of Activities—"True Wisdom" Topic of Archbishop Cicognani in Notre Dame Baccalaureate Sermon—Archbishop Mitty Urges Cooperation to End Ills of Industry—1938 Calendar of Scheduled Catholic Meetings and Events

Month by Month with the N. C. W. C.

A NATIONAL MONTHLY—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

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FACTS ABOUT THE

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

:-: What It Is — What It Does :-:

"This organization (the N. C. W. C.) *is not only useful, but necessary. . . . We praise all who in any way cooperate in this great work."*—POPE PIUS XI.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September, 1919.

The N. C. W. C. is a common agency acting under the authority of the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the country.

It has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

It comprises the following departments and bureaus:

EXECUTIVE—Bureaus maintained: *Immigration, Youth, National Center Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Publications, Business and Auditing, and* CATHOLIC ACTION, *official organ, N. C. W. C.*

EDUCATION—Divisions: *Statistics and Information, Teachers' Registration, Library.*

PRESS—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular *news, features, editorial and pictorial services.*

SOCIAL ACTION—Covers the fields of *Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Family Life and Rural Life.*

LEGAL—Serves as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent representations in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 3,500 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

CATHOLIC ACTION STUDY—Devoted to research and reports as to pronouncements, methods, programs and achievements in the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a *Catholic Evidence Bureau* and sponsors a weekly nation-wide radio *Catholic Hour* over the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

The N. C. C. W. maintains in Washington, D. C., the *National Catholic School of Social Service.*

The Conference is conducted by an administrative board composed of ten archbishops and bishops aided by seven assistant bishops.

Each department of the N. C. W. C. is administered by an episcopal chairman.

Through the general secretary, chief executive officer of the Conference, the reports of the departments and information on the general work of the headquarters' staff are sent regularly to the members of the administrative board.

The administrative bishops of the Conference report annually upon their work to the Holy See.

Annually at the general meeting of the bishops, detailed reports are submitted by the administrative bishops of the Conference and authorization secured for the work of the coming year.

No official action is taken by any N. C. W. C. department without authorization of its episcopal chairman.

No official action is taken in the name of the whole Conference without authorization and approval of the administrative board.

It is not the policy of the N. C. W. C. to create new organizations.

It helps, unifies, and leaves to their own fields those that already exist.

It aims to defend and to advance the welfare both of the Catholic Church and of our beloved Country.

It seeks to inform the life of America of right fundamental principles of religion and morality.

It is a central clearing house of information regarding activities of Catholic men and women.

All that are helped may play their part in promoting the good work and in maintaining the common agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CATHOLIC ACTION records monthly the work of the Conference and its affiliated organizations. It presents our common needs and opportunities. Its special articles are helpful to every Catholic organization and individual.

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CATHOLIC ACTION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

CATHOLIC ACTION consists not merely of the pursuits of personal Christian perfection, which is however before all others its first and greatest end, but it also consists of a true apostolate in which Catholics of every social class participate, coming thus to be united in thought and action around those centers of sound doctrine and multiple social activity, legitimately constituted and, as a result, aided and sustained by the authority of the bishops."

—Pope Pius XI.

VOL. XX, No. 7 JULY, 1938

OUR COMMON CATHOLIC INTERESTS

ASSERTING that the "Second World Youth Congress," to be held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., this August, "will provide an opportunity for the fostering of irreligion and the promotion of the class hatred of Sovietism," the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference last month expressed the hope that American Catholic youth groups will not participate in that meeting.

N. C. W. C. Administrative Board Urges Catholic Groups to Avoid Vassar Youth Congress

The N. C. W. C. Administrative Board says the first "World Youth Congress," held at Geneva in 1936, was irreligious in character, and that from statements made by the organizing committee for the Vassar meeting it is clear "there has been no change in the attitude of those whose influence is dominant in the movement."

Peace and brotherhood, which the forthcoming meeting claims to foster, "are indeed, worthy objectives, but we are convinced that this proposed 'World Youth Congress' as now directed will not promote such ideals in conformity with principles that are either Catholic or American," the Bishops assert. They declare, too, that the "World Youth Congress" is not, as its name would indicate, a gathering that is actually representative of the youth of the world. The text of a statement issued by the Bishops follows:

"The grave concern which all feel for the special problems faced by young people today emphasizes the necessity of giving youth moral guidance and prudent direction. This is particularly true now because subversive influences are bringing unwarranted pressure on youth groups of every kind. The fact that Catholic youth associations are not immune from such pressure compels careful consideration of the so-called 'Second World Youth Congress', which is scheduled for Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in August.

"The first 'World Youth Congress' was held in Geneva in 1936. Catholic youth groups did not take part in that congress because of its irreligious character. It is clear from statements made by the Organizing Committee for this year's meeting at Vassar that there has been no change in the attitude of those whose influence is dominant in the movement. We therefore voice the hope that American Catholic youth groups will refuse to participate in the Vassar Congress. In this they will stand with many other American youth associations which recognize the essential place of religion in the formation of character as well as in the conduct of personal and national life.

"Peace and brotherhood are, indeed, worthy objectives, but we are convinced that this proposed 'World Youth Congress' as now directed will not promote such ideals in conformity with principles that are either Catholic or American. Instead, under the guise of furthering peace and brotherhood, it will provide an opportunity for the fostering of irreligion and the promotion of the class hatreds of Sovietism. Its spirit and method are contrary to Catholic principles; its leadership reflects a philosophy that is hostile to American ideals and traditions—and it is not, in fact, as its name would indicate, a gathering that is actually representative of the youth of the world."

Objectives of Catholic Rural Welfare Movement Cited by N. C. W. C. Executive

THE interests of the Catholic Church in the United States in the rural problem and the program it has adopted to advance the religious, social, educational and economic welfare of Catholics living in rural areas were explained last month to the rural pastors of Nebraska at the Nebraska State College of Agriculture, in an address delivered at Lincoln, Nebr., by Rev. Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, O.S.B., director of the Rural Life Bureau, N. C. W. C.

Unfolding steps leading up to the present definite attitude taken by leaders of the Catholic Church toward rural life, Dr. Schmiedeler spoke of the establishment of the Rural Life Bureau in the Bishops' organization—the National Catholic Welfare Conference—the function of which is to serve rural parishes and other organizations which deal with the rural problems. Since the development of the rural parish is conditioned by whatever affects rural life, the Bureau, Dr. Schmiedeler explained, concerns itself with the entire range of rural problems. Another important development, Dr. Schmiedeler stated, was the establishment of the Catholic Rural Life Conference which serves as a discussion body for those interested in rural life.

Popularizing the Catholic philosophy of rural life, formulation of definite objectives and the launching of a definite program of activities occupied the Church authorities in this field during the first decade of the establishment of the two agencies mentioned above. Beginning in 1930, due to the interested response of the Bishops of the United States, diocesan directors of rural life have been appointed in 66 dioceses. The next important advance was the holding of national, and more lately, regional institutes for the discussion of mutual problems met by diocesan directors. These have been largely attended by both clergy and laity and have received the interest and helpful cooperation of national and state agricultural authorities.

"Under this organizational set-up," Dr. Schmiedeler explained, "our work has gone forward with a measurable degree of success. As a result of our efforts there is throughout the country today a spirit for Catholic rural life and a keen realization of the need for the Church's interest in American rural life. Furthermore, there is a fairly definite program of action and constantly increasing activity."

Salient Items in The Catholic Rural Life Program of Activities

INCLUDED in the definite activities, the speake explained, were: Establishment of land colonizatio and real estate information services in some dioceses these aiding in keeping Catho lic people near their churc and aiding in building up th small and relatively weak con gregations; making rural lif more attractive for the young folks, especially in th promotion of active 4-H clubs and of dramatic, athleti and social activities—all aiding the building of stronger rural Church; the providing of suitable re ligious instruction for children in the rural area largely through religious vacation schools, religiou correspondence courses, and week-end religion classes and the promotion of all that is included generally i the term "adult education." Outstanding in the stud club program patronized especially by the men ar topics dealing with the new farm legislation and th field of agricultural economics. Women's study club give their attention largely to the study of child car and training, to nutrition, health and home-making.

Another important objective of the Catholic rura program, Dr. Schmiedeler stated, is the encourage ment of cooperatives and credit unions on a paris basis. Still another important project included in th Catholic program is the promotion of so-called ma ternity guilds, these, also founded on a parish basis have for their prime basis the providing of home o hospital care for guild members requiring sam "Guild members are eager," Dr. Schmiedeler said "that the work of their organization will create i them a genuine pride in Christian parenthood and fir them with a determination to stand shoulder t shoulder in opposition to the modern degeneracy tha is setting aside in great part the true purpose of th family and threatening to destroy this fundamenta institution of society."

Many other items in the Catholic program, rangin all the way from the purely material to the highl spiritual, were mentioned by the speaker to be: "En couragement of beautification of farm premises; en couragement of a reasonable amount of subsistenc farming in counterdistinction to an excessively com mercialized type of agriculture; development of a dio esan rural library for the use of leaders interested i promoting our rural program; initiation of rural r search projects, such as the collection of the historic records of the rural parishes of the diocese; promotio of retreats for lay men and women of the countryside.

It is evident from Dr. Schmiedeler's unfolding of th salient facts of the Catholic rural life program tha the interests of the Church in this important field ar being well served. That the program shall continue advance to even greater effectiveness should be a com mon interest of every member of the Church.

"True Wisdom" Topic of Archbishop Cicognani in Notre Dame Baccalaureate Sermon

DELIVERING the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the University of Notre Dame in Sacred Heart Church, Notre Dame, Ind., on June 5, His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, chose "True Wisdom" as his topic. He declared that "science and wisdom are not the same thing" and that "there is but one true wisdom; and it is the divine wisdom, because 'all wisdom is from the Lord God.' "

"The best wish that I can extend to you is that wisdom may accompany you," Archbishop Cicognani told the graduates.

"Wisdom," His Excellency declared, "is a sublime virtue, which has for its scope to shed light, and indeed to direct with divine rather than with human light." "There are things," he added, "which are simply intellectual. There are other things which pertain to the soul and bind us to God in the bond of sonship and of finality; for these, study alone is not enough, nor a scientific method, no matter how perfect; but to acquire them there is need for recollection, silence, meditation, exercises of abnegation and self-denial, watchfulness against the beginnings of the passions, will-power, and the practice of virtue."

"It is proper to science to perfect the intellect in this or that kind of object," Archbishop Cicognani said, "but God wants us to have wisdom also, which induces us to love and to serve Him."

Noting that "it has been arranged this year to have the commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame coincide with the centenary celebration of the founding of the Congregation of Holy Cross," the Apostolic Delegate brought out the connection between the two events.

"This, my dear young men, is the bond between yourselves and the Congregation of Holy Cross," His Excellency said. "Why did your parents choose this university in preference to others? Why did they desire that you should complete here your course of studies? The answer is to be found in the manner of life which is followed here. You have lived here with the professors who taught you each day in the classrooms. Nay, more, you have lived here with the Divine Master, present in the Sacrament of the Altar, and with Him, under the direction of the Fathers of Holy Cross, you have carried on the work of your spiritual and mental formation."

"To seek after knowledge, only for the sake of knowledge," the Delegate continued, "to promote human culture as an end in itself, is a defective method, because such an education is wanting in its highest element and becomes little more than a mere technical training. Science, from the Latin *'scire,'* 'to know,' implies knowledge. But with what great trepidation ought not society to look upon youth when science is not coupled with wisdom in the preparation for life. Science and wisdom are not the same thing. Wisdom is a virtue, and every virtue is a *'dispositio perfecti ad optimum.'* It is a sublime virtue, which has for its scope to shed light, and indeed to direct with divine rather than human light."

"The supreme cause, the *'Causa Altissima,'* is God," the Delegate continued. "Both reason and revelation tell us this; and the sciences with all their progress have done nothing but modernize the old and the solid proofs for the existence of God. Only with God in the mind and in the heart can human life be orientated, well ordered, and tranquil. . . . In faithful love and service wisdom causes us to coordinate thoughts, affections, and actions in our direct relationship with God, with due regard for neighbor, in our private and public life, in the exercise of a profession, and in our civic duties. Wisdom therefore is the architectonic science of life; and gives direction to it not only for the years that we must live here, but also for the attainment of our eternal goal, for reaching God, our last end."

In conclusion, His Excellency said:

"My dear graduates, the remembrance of the happy years you have spent at Notre Dame will always be dear to you. You will realize ever more and more that the beauty of these years is a consequence of the kind of life you followed here: your studies, your joyful recreations, your religious practices, the dedication of your energies to the cultivation of goodness and truth. It never happens that anyone truly repents of things well done. He may, indeed, stray into other paths; but he does not repent of what is good. Continue in this wisdom. . . . Science and wisdom are in you. May they shine forth in you all the days of your lives, in private and in public, a precious heritage for your own good and for the good of others. And may the name of Notre Dame, the name your university so proudly bears, Our Lady's name whom the Church salutes and invokes as 'Seat of Wisdom,' may that name be for each of you a sweet remembrance, a strong protection, and ever a noble inspiration."

Archbishop Mitty Urges Cooperation to End Ills of Industry

RECENTLY the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco and member of the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board, joined with Governor Frank F. Merriman of California in emphasizing the necessity of understanding and agreement for the solution of industrial ills. The proclamation of Governor Merriman and the appeal of Archbishop Mitty were issued in connection with the observance of "Small Business Men's Week," June 5-11, and both statements urged the press, churches,

civic and fraternal organizations to grant appropriate recognition to small business men (there are 500,000 such firms in California, employing 2,000,000 people). The Archbishop's statement follows:

"1. There must be a sincere and a determined will to come to understanding and agreement, and to cooperate in maintaining them there must be a mind as open and as free as possible from narrow bias, and from any deliberate clinging to real or fancied wrongs or injustices of the past.

"2. A sincere attempt on all sides to become better acquainted. Facts lie in personalities; and personalities come to be understood through friendly contacts. Strangers disagreeing, need the prelude of acquaintanceship before they can compose their differences.

"3. The facts of life are complex; those of present-day economic life in a large community are enormously so. No one can grasp them all. Groups or classes of citizens naturally know best the facts of their daily lives. Their very familiarity with these results is giving them a disproportionate emphasis over other facts less familiar. Conflicting facts and opposing views can only be adjusted or brought into a working system by seeing them and their relations honestly as a whole.

"4. No finally satisfactory solution of our economic conflicts can be reached over night. Social and economic betterments can only be approximations towards an ideal. Each advanced position is in the nature of a compromise, and each compromise is an experiment to be tried out. We go forward by testing each successive step of the solution, holding and adding to what is right, and rejecting or modifying what is wrong. But the thinking, the conferring, the compromising, and the testing must all go on with our best intelligence with unfailing good-will, with boundless hope, with infinite patience, and with that God-given element of spiritual integrity without which nothing will issue right. 'Unless the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it.'

"By all means let us make a beginning: let us meet together, work together, win out together. Our objective is to find and to live by the conditions that will bring to the whole community the highest measure of prosperity and happiness. . . ."

1938 CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED CATHOLIC MEETINGS AND EVENTS

July, 1938

11-13—Young Ladies' Institute—Thirty-eighth grand institute, Santa Cruz, Calif.
11-Aug. 5—Social Action School for the Clergy—Buffalo, N. Y.
12-14—The Catholic State League of Texas—Annual convention, Hallettsville, Tex.
18-Aug. 12—Summer School of Catholic Social Action for the Clergy—Chicago, Ill.
27—League for Clean Reading—First national convention, South Bend, Ind.
29-30—Lay Men's Retreat Movement—annual convention, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

August, 1938

1-6—Summer School of Catholic Action for Southern and Southwestern States under auspices of the Blessed Virgin Sodality headquarters—New Orleans, La.
7-27—Second Cooperative Conference, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.
8-13—Summer School of Catholic Action, under auspices of Blessed Virgin Sodality Headquarters—Washington, D. C.
15-20—Summer School of Catholic Action, under auspices of Blessed Virgin Sodality Headquarters—Boston, Mass.
Week of August 14—Knights of Columbus—fifty-sixth annual international convention, Cincinnati, Ohio.
21-23—Catholic Central Verein and National Catholic Women's Union—Annual conventions, Bethlehem, Pa.
22-27—Summer School of Catholic Action, under auspices of Blessed Virgin Sodality Headquarters—Chicago, Ill.
24-28—International Federation of Catholic Alumnae—thirteenth biennial convention, Cleveland, Ohio.
29-Sept. 3—Summer School of Catholic Action, under auspices of Blessed Virgin Sodality Headquarters—St. Paul, Minn.

September, 1938

2-4—Federation of College Catholic Clubs—1938 international conference, Washington, D. C.
21-22—Minnesota Council of Catholic Women—eighteenth annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.
24—Institute for Directors of Diocesan Rural Life Bureaus, Vincennes, Ind.
25-28—National Catholic Rural Life Conference—Sixteenth annual convention, Vincennes, Ind.

October, 1938

1-4—Confraternity of Christian Doctrine—fourth national catechetical congress, Hartford, Conn.
9-12—National Catholic Charities Conference—Twenty-fourth annual meeting, Richmond, Va.
12-14—**Bishops of the United States—annual meeting, Washington, D. C.**
15-16—National Catholic Educational Press Congress—Milwaukee, Wis.
16-20—Eighth National Eucharistic Congress—New Orleans, La.
22-26—National Council of Catholic Women, National Convention—Biloxi, Mississippi.

November, 1938

5-6—Catholic Evidence Conference—Seventh annual convention, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE: Officials of national and state organizations of Catholic men and women are requested to advise N. C. W. C. headquarters of the dates of their respective meetings. These will be listed in future issues.

Final Session *of the* 75th U.S. Congress

By William F. Montavon, K.S.G.

CATHOLIC ACTION is once more indebted to the Director of the N. C. W. C. Legal Department, who presents herewith a brief but illuminating summary of some of the main enactments of the recently adjourned Congress. The information presented in Mr. Montavon's article will, we are sure, be welcomed by all our readers.

THE final session of the Seventy-fifth Congress was characterized by the discipline and orderly procedure by which legislative proposals were analyzed and considered in committee and debated on the floor of both houses. The result on the whole has been constructive—progressive enactments, extending and strengthening past enactments in the interest of permanent readjustment of the factors of national economic life on a sounder, more durable foundation.

The problem confronting the American people six years ago was the problem of readjusting economic production and national income to insure a stable and adequate supply of consumers' goods to the millions whose share of the national income was manifestly inadequate.

Maladjustment Due to War Conditions

Maladjustment had resulted from measures and policies adopted to meet war conditions. Twelve years of public policy, which had adopted for its slogans—"back to normalcy" and "forward to a new era"—had not succeeded in bringing the national income up to a level, or in distributing it in a manner, that would enable consumers to buy all the products of those industries which the war had inflated. Little had been done during those years to bridge the gaps which resulted from the diversion of national activities from normal fields. Home construction had lagged. Railroad reorganization, much demanded, had made little progress. Speculation had been stimulated to a point where bank and financial institutions were in danger of collapse. Farms and homes had been loaded down with mortgages that owners could not carry.

War in the past has resulted in similar economic disorder, and through a period of inflation the economic life of nations has marched helplessly into general bankruptcy.

For six years now in the United States we have been engaged in the task of avoiding the universal collapse and bankruptcy that in the past has seemed to be the inevitable consequence of a great war.

The Problem of Agriculture

In no field had war demand resulted in greater inflation than in agriculture. The area under cultivation had been extended to lands which in normal times cannot be profitably worked. Productivity had been increased by mechanization, and when the gasoline driven machine replaced the horse, an important market for crops, hay, grain, was lost. This development was world wide. Nations that were important importers of farm products supplied their own needs and other nations that formerly produced no exportable supplies became competitors in the international markets. Prices for farm products had fallen so low that farmers faced bankruptcy.

The general breakdown of financial structures in many countries aggravated the situation. Currency problems and exchange difficulties impeded the free flow of goods in international trade.

Industry faced at home a market in which its most important consumer, the farmer, was no longer an effective purchaser, and abroad a market in which to do business on an adequate scale was impossible. Industry must curtail production. Millions of men were thrown out of employment.

No people before has ever faced a problem of economic and social readjustment comparable in magnitude or urgency with that which our nation faced after the collapse of 1929.

Overcoming Recognized Evils

We have employed three major legislative procedures in our efforts to stay and eventually overcome the processes of dissolution and the complete collapse to which they seemed inevitably to lead. These procedures have been agricultural adjustment, the correction of evil practices in trade and industry, and the subjection of speculation markets to control, and cooperation with other nations through trade agreements and

cooperation in currency and exchange control. Pending the success which we anticipated would result from these procedures, we have increased taxation and incurred vast public debt to provide for the relief of the destitute, for constructive work in the conservation of natural resources, in the construction of needed public works and in the development of additional sources of cheap power.

The U. S. Supreme Court Issue

As the legislative program evolved, there were not lacking impatient counsellors to advocate changes that involved the structure and foundation of our political system of representative constitutional democracy. Notable among changes thus advocated was the demand that the membership of the Supreme Court be increased so that new members in sympathy with the program of readjustment, which to these impatient counsellors had become a May Day of reform, might be added. In spite of the overwhelming majority one party had in both Houses of Congress, congressmen repudiated the reformers, kept their feet firmly on the ground and defeated the proposed reorganization of the Supreme Court.

The demand for reorganization of the Court arose out of the theory that in the past the Court has seemed to decide cases too often by turning backwards and endeavoring to bring into harmony with the language of the Constitution a law enacted to meet a present situation rather than to bring the language of the Constitution itself into harmony with the present situation out of which arose the law before the Court. The process of constitutional interpretation is a progressive process and logically flows from one interpretation to another toward an ever widening horizon through the application of a fundamental principle to new realities.

More recently there is less manifest discontent with the Court and there is reason to believe that without subjecting the Court itself to any violent reorganization the decisions of the Court will give evidence that in its provisions the Constitution is flexible and broad enough to accommodate within its horizon every solution of national problems that justice and the common welfare may demand.

Proposals for Court Reforms

To the credit of the Seventy-fifth Congress is the fact that the bitter debate which ended in defeat of Court reorganization did not blind the legislators to the need for legislation facilitating court procedures. More than seven hundred bills were referred during the Seventy-fifth Congress to the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives. The committee made more than a hundred reports to the House. Sixty bills favorably reported were enacted.

A measure of great importance was a law to give the Attorney General power to intervene in litigation between private parties involving the constitutionality of an act of Congress. Justices of the Supreme Court have by law been given the right of voluntary retirement. With a view to future legislation the committee is making a sweeping examination of the lower federal courts. A first result of this examination has been the creation of 20 new judgeships and other legislation equally important is contemplated.

Reorganization of Federal Agencies

Another bill denounced as embodying potentialities of sweeping reform was a bill to authorize the President to reorganize the agencies of the federal government and to create a new federal department of public welfare and education. Doubtless, the functions of the federal government in the fields of public health and education have expanded. It is claimed by some that, in the interest of prestige rather than of efficiency, these activities should be combined to form a new department under a member of the President's Cabinet. The Office of Education is in the Department of the Interior and the Public Health Bureau is under the Secretary of the Treasury. The Department of Agriculture undertakes educational activities. The Veterans Administration has a far flung system of general and special hospitals. The Federal Relief Administration functions in many fields through a far flung organization of social service workers and engages in education through the National Youth Administration.

Some of these activities are related to temporary projects, some to permanent projects. Reorganization might reveal and clear out much dead wood, eliminating worn out and useless bureaucratic units. Indeed there are those who feel that an effective commission should be established to make periodical surveys of federal agencies with a view to increase of efficiency and reduction of cost. Probably the President already has authority to undertake such surveys with a view to suggesting legislative action by Congress. It is not at all clear that existing defects would be cured and greater efficiency produced by the mere regrouping of these agencies under a Cabinet officer. The Congress has enlarged the White House secretarial staff with a view to improved efficiency in executive departments. There are some who feel that a committee functioning permanently might be more effective. Probably a little decentralization, will in the end prove an effective measure in the interest of both efficiency and representative democracy.

Agriculture

The purpose of farm legislation has been to raise the price of farm products in an effort to reestablish the parity existing during the pre-war period between the price the farmer receives for his products and the price he pays for the products of industry. To this end pro

sions have been made for facilitating credit to rmers. Federal credit agencies have been reorganized nder the Farm Credit Administration. The federal overnment has provided for cash advances to farmers cured by warehoused products. Farmers have been ded in compensation for soil conservation activities, st areas of submarginal lands have been purchased, nverted into grazing lands, or removed altogether om production. The cash income of the farmer as a roup has increased materially. The danger of over-roduction has not been removed. The cost of food nd raw materials has been increased to consumers. is not known to what extent processors, middlemen, nd retailers have profited or consumers have suffered nfairly as a result of the efforts made to help farmers. robably large commercial farms have fared better an the little subsistence farm. Resettlement has res-ued some of the destitute little farmers. Rural elec-ification has been a boon to others. All have benefited y improved roads. Assistance applied more abun-antly in the fields of health, sanitation, education, etc., ould tend to make farm life attractive. Much has een done and much still remains to be done to improve e lot of the tenant farmer. By substituting privately-wned subsistence farms for tenant farming, the over-roduction of cash crops could probably be reduced, nd the standards of living of the farm family im-roved. Some experiments are being conducted in operative farming which seem to justify the hope that this way lies a solution of some of the farm problems.

gricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

Approved by the President on February 16, 1938, is new Agricultural Adjustment Act is the product much study and discussion. The Committee on Agri-lture began work on general farm legislation during e first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress. At the ose of the session the House and Senate by resolution edged enactment of a general farm act in the second ssion. The President called an extra session to con-der farm and wages and hour legislation. A farm ll introduced at the special session reached enactment ter the convening of Congress in regular session.

Briefly the bill continues subsidies for soil conserva-on authorized in earlier legislation, but emphasizes e interest of the small farmer. There is not space re to discuss the provisions of this legislation which ls a 52-page pamphlet.

An interesting provision of the new law authorizes e establishment of a government-owned Crop Insur-nce Corporation within the Department of Agricul-re. The corporation has a capital stock of $100,-00,000, and is to insure wheat producers against loss yield due to unavoidable causes. This is an experi-ent in crop insurance the implications of which are any and far reaching. Premiums are to be paid in wheat or cash and the purpose of the insurance is the assurance of a stable supply. The size to which the Department of Agriculture has grown is indicated by the appropriation of $745,790,279.

Fair Labor Standards Act

Wages and hours legislation, before the Seventy-fifth Congress in its first and special sessions, was finally enacted. This bill seeks to place a floor under wages by decreeing a minimum hourly wage and a ceiling over hours by decreeing extra pay for work in excess of a maximum number of hours per week.

This law establishes a Wage and Hour Division in the Department of Labor under an Administrator to interpret and apply the terms of the Act. This law is based on a broad interpretation of the commerce power of the federal government. The Administrator is authorized to appoint an Industry Committee for each industry, representing the public, the industry, and the employes. The committee acts by a majority vote of its members. A member appointed to represent the public is to be presiding officer of each committee. Much, of course, will depend upon the wisdom with which committee members are selected. The Act seems to contemplate employer and employe sitting as antagonists, with the public between them as moderator. If this organization can be made to develop a spirit of cooperation, the result would be along the lines indicated by Pope Pius XI for industrial organization and would result doubtless in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Investigation of Monopoly

The Fair Labor Standards Act is not to be the last word in developing the commerce power. Several years ago Senator O'Mahoney created a sensation by bringing to life the old proposal that corporations engaging in interstate and foreign commerce be compelled to operate under a federal charter. Progress has been made on this proposal and support for it has increased. It is of interest that Senator O'Mahoney is to be the chairman of a committee of 12 to investigate and report on monopoly. It will be no surprise if federla incorporation is recommended by this committee as the procedure to be adopted for the control and regulation of monopolies.

International Relations

The Seventy-fifth Congress at its first session ratified the "good neighbor" treaties adopted at the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires. The Department of State is now organizing a new division of international cooperation. The new division will administer the inter-American treaties, including the treaty for intellectual cooperation through the exchange of students and teachers, and will be in a position to encourage cooperation with other nations in general.

Also at its first session the Congress gave final form to a Neutrality Act and prohibited shipment of war supplies to either party to the civil war in Spain. Persons interested in organizing in the United States a "united front" against Fascism have been persistent in their demand that the Neutrality Act be amended to favor the so-called "Loyalist" party in Spain and the government of China. This demand won some support in Congress, but the Secretary of State has pursued unflinchingly a policy of no entanglements.

Motion Picture Industry

Beginning with the first National Industrial Recovery Act, opposition to contract policies adopted by producers has been persistent. The Legion of Decency has pursued the policy of seeking reform by direct appeal to producers. Exhibitors with considerable public approval have insisted that the contract policy which subjects them to the blind-buying and block-booking practice of the producers is unfair and should be abolished. There is much reason in the contention of the exhibitor that he and not the producer is responsible to his patrons for the character of the film he exhibits, and that being compelled to accept films he has not seen and being refused the right to reject pictures offered to him in a block, he is unable to meet his responsibility to his patrons without serious loss. A bill embodying the demand of exhibitors passed the Senate but failed of enactment in the House of Representatives. The public discussion of this controversy has done much to improve the character of films exhibited. If the patrons of a theatre are to exercise their full responsibility for protecting themselves against insidious propaganda and gross immorality, they must hold the exhibitor responsible and be able to bring pressure to bear upo him directly. No board of review can relieve the loc community of this responsibility.

Education

A special committee appointed by the President t survey the field of education with special regard to th need for Federal financial aid submitted its voluminou report. The statement of facts submitted by the com mittee is evidence that educational standards are no uniform and that in some states it is quite impossibl to provide funds for even an adequate elementary edu cation for all the people. Economic growth has in creased the productivity of sources from which th federal government derives its revenue. The federa government uses its revenues to supplement those o the states in other activities. It seems logical that should undertake to aid in a concerted effort to rais educational standards to uniform high levels.

In its recommendations the committee distinguishe between the use of public funds in support of an inst tution and public funds used for the relief of an ind vidual. It suggested that while public funds shoul not be used for the direct benefit of a non-governmenta or parochial school, it would be unfair to use publi funds to provide services like school lunches, transpor tation, medical care, etc., for children attending a gov ernmental school and to deny the same services t children attending a non-governmental school in com pliance with truancy laws in force. The controversy over this issue was intense and resulted in the failur of Congress to enact any law embodying the recom mendations of the President's committee.

Catholic Hospital Association's Annual Convention

ON June 13, in the beautiful new St. Joseph's Cathedral, of Buffalo, N. Y., the twenty-third annual convention of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada was opened with a Pontifical High Mass with the Most Reverend John A. Duffy, D.D., Bishop of Buffalo, celebrant. Reverend W. Coleman Nevils, S.J., preached an eloquent sermon on the social mission of charity. More than 800 hospital sisters were present.

Adopting the practice established five years ago, the Council on Nursing and the Conference on Hospital Management held their annual meetings at Buffalo just prior to the convention of the Catholic Hospital Association.

Last year the Catholic Hospital Association authorized the Council on Nursing to consult with a board of advisers representing hospitals, schools of nursing, the clergy, the medical profession, the general field of education, and the public with a view to adopting a program of evaluation for Catholic schools of nursing, and to proceed with the selection of sister examiners and the examination of schools who requested that service.

At Buffalo, the first report on this program was submitted for discussion. Forty schools have been examined and 30 of these have been evaluated.

The Conference on Hospital Management discussed the need of the hospital for more effective action in the field of public relations which arises in connection with ne legislation affecting hospitals. The Conference asked th Catholic Hospital Association to organize a Council o Hospital Administration and appoint a committee to dra a curriculum for use in schools of nursing.

Discussion at the general and sectional sessions of th Catholic Hospital Association covered a broad field. Ex perts, many of these sisters, led in the discussion of prob lems ranging from the highly technical problems of th hospital laboratory to the highly spiritual field of the sanc tification of the sisters in the hospital.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Boland, chairman of the New Yor State Labor Relations Board, led the discussion on "Th Catholic Hospital's Relation to Labor."

William F. Montavon, director, Legal Department, Na tional Catholic Welfare Conference, led the discussion o "The Private Hospital and the Government in the Care o the Sick."

Numerous other experts, lawyers, physicians, busines men, etc., discussed topics in the sectional meetings.

The Rev. Dr. George Johnson, director, Department o Education, N. C. W. C., discussed "Today's Education Responsibility of the Catholic School of Nursing" at th closing session on June 17, which was devoted entirely t the discussion of "Nursing Education."

YOUTH ENLISTS *the* RADIO

NOTABLE successes of pioneer activities in new and useful fields of Catholic activity are daily being reported to N. C. W. C. headquarters. The latest example of such comes from Springfield in Illinois, where, under the sponsorship of the Bishop of Springfield, a most successful weekly Catholic news and occasionally Catholic drama broadcast is being carried on by young men and women of the diocese. The technique of preparation and broadcasting is briefly and interestingly presented herewith. The work not only has practical apologetical value for the Church but in addition distinctly cultural and social values for the producers. What the Catholic young people of Springfield are accomplishing in this comparatively new field might well be attempted in every community where a local broadcasting station exists. The announcement of the plan of the National Council of Catholic Men to establish a national radio bureau is important because of its proposed facilities for maintaining a central office of radio information and advice.

By James Ronan Aylward

SOMETIMES we can not see the forest for the trees. From dawn until the "witching hour," a relatively new but powerful influence is out us, day in and day out, and still, with regard Catholic Action, we have done comparatively little th this mysterious force that might very easily be- ne a most potent means of combating Communism d picturing "our side of the news."

We speak of—RADIO.

"But," you expostulate, "haven't we our National tholic Hour? Our Ave Maria Hour? Hasn't Mon- nor Sheen been delivering sermons for years? sn't Father Gillis—?"

"True," if we may interrupt, "but we need more an sermons. We need NEWS—up-to-the-minute, eresting news from the Catholic angle. And we need RAMA—short radio plays that will awaken Catholics d non-Catholics to a fuller realization of the great- ss of the saints, the heroes, and the heritage of Holy ther Church."

This can be accomplished, in some measure at least, making use of *local* radio stations throughout the ion.

IN JANUARY, 1937, a group of young men and women in Springfield, Ill., captained by Frank T. rksen, Jr., and assisted by Miss Elinor Heffern and urence Kramp, asked permission of the Most Rev- nd James A. Griffin, Bishop of Springfield, to broad- t news of Catholic appeal during the last 15-minute iod of the Cathedral Vesper Hour. His Excellency dly agreed and appointed the Reverend James J. ggerty, assistant at the Cathedral of the Immacu- Conception, moderator of the potential "Edwin C. ls and Dorothy Thompsons."

Beginning purely as an experiment, the young lay- ple's broadcast has become one of the most popular tures of Springfield's Station WCBS, Springfield.

Time and effort are required to get the news in shape for the weekly broadcast. Catholic newspapers and magazines are read by the participants, the most interesting and timely articles clipped and re-written in brief, radio parlance. Two copies of the various items are typed. One copy is given to the announcer who makes the introductory remarks; the other, to the person who is to read the article. The variety of voices adds color to the program.

AFTER the articles have been prepared, they are submitted to the moderator for his approval or rejection. The satisfactory "stories" are then read aloud over a public address system—listeners who have "sharp ears for criticism" sit in the room where the loud speaker is placed while the broadcasters speak over the microphone in a distant room. Two practices are required before the actual program is transmitted over the air.

Newscasting, however, is not the only activity of the group. On alternate Sundays, beginning with the current year, 15-minute dramas, dealing with the life of a saint, some outstanding event, or a passage from Church history, have been presented.

A typical news broadcast was that of March 20 which contained items from Boys Town, Nebr.; Geneva; Vatican City; Washington, D. C.; Spain; South Bend, Ind.; New York City; Norwalk, Ohio; Teutopolis, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Springfield, Ill.; and Notre Dame, Ind. These dealt briefly with: the fact that Spencer Tracy has been chosen to play the role of "Father Flanagan" in the film production "Boys Town"; the St. Bernard dogs of the Swiss Alps; calling attention to the Holy Father's repeated warnings regarding evils of the social order and remedies therefor; the christening of the new Navy destroyer U. S. S. *Stack;* the Spanish civil war; evils due to lack of religious training; the Temple of Religion to be erected at 1939 New York World's Fair; a Protestant appreciation of parochial school education; (*Turn to page* 20)

COUNSEL *from the* MILWAUKEE CONFERENCE

Bishop Muench on the ORGANIC CONCEPT OF SOCIETY

THAT the social order is like the human body, each member of which is of importance, is the organic theory of society explained by Pope Pius in his Encyclical "Reconstructing the Social Order," declared the Most Rev. Aloisius J. Muench, Bishop of Fargo, in his address at the sectional meeting on agriculture of the Milwaukee National Catholic Social Action Conference.

IN THE organic concept of society, it is recognized that the merchant needs the consumer, the consumer the producer; capital and labor need each other; and so, too, do industry and agriculture, Bishop Muench said. Catholic social philosophy, therefore, he said, holds that the social order must be integral in its parts and in its functions, otherwise it is a mutilated order, cannot function properly and cannot achieve harmony or balance.

Sound agrarianism, he said, depends upon the basic postulate that industry and agriculture are dependent upon each other. This is a commonplace except apparently in the social program of modern statesmen and social reformers, said His Excellency. The achieving of a proper balance between industry and agriculture he called perhaps the greatest of the problems seeking solution in our day.

"The disparity between the prices the farmer gets for the things he has to sell and the prices he pays for what he must buy, has been a factor of great disadvantage to sound agrarianism," he said.

"About a month ago the United States Department of Agriculture released figures which showed how quickly this disparity appears when a depression or recession overtakes the country. Prices for farm products fell 24 per cent, while those of industrial products fell but 7 per cent."

The tremendous effect of this on the purchasing power of from 30 to 40 millions of rural Americans is obvious, the speaker continued. "The problems of cities cannot be solved by purely industrial or urban measures. Rural America can held to solve them; but it must not be treated as an inconsequential part of the organic whole, a sort of Cinderella among the children of the social family."

Tariff, once intended for revenue only, then devised to protect infant industries, has hurt agrarianism very much, said Bishop Muench. He referred, too, to the implications for farmers of the decline in population in this country; to the decline of religion when young men and young women leave the countryside for the big

(*Continued column* 1, *page* 13)

Monsignor Haas on the LESSON OF THE NRA

SPEAKING at the first general session of the Milwaukee National Catholic Social Action Conference which outlined the principles of social justice and social charity of organized industries and professions to obtain social justice with particular emphasis on governmental responsibility in establishing and maintaining a Christian social order, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Science at the Catholic University of America, discussing the NRA, said:

"FROM 1933 to 1935, a period of some twenty months, the Government sponsored the NRA. Let it be said that the basic principles of the NRA were sound. Employers were to organize. Employes were to organize. The Government was to be the impartial third party. As it turned out, however, employers had already been organized and workers were not, certainly not to the extent that employers had been.

"After the NRA was abolished an analysis of labor representation under the codes showed that in only 2 of the 557 basic codes were there voting labor representatives on the code authority and on not a single one did labor have an equal vote with management. Labor had little to say in making any of the codes and very little in administering them. The result was inevitable. NRA collapsed. Nevertheless the theory of the experiment was right and just, and I do not hesitate to say that if labor had been admitted to an equal place with management in NRA in fixing wages, hours, prices and output, with the Government acting as chairman to represent the public, NRA would still be here teaching us year by year how to evolve a sane social order, and even a Christian social order.

"The idea of an organized and interorganized society should not be regarded as something visionary. The raw materials are here. Everyone connected with an industry—shipping, steel, textiles, food products, whatever the industry may be—wants it to succeed. Assuredly the employer does, and this is hardly less true of the employe. True, the unskilled laborer, uncertain of his job, has not the interest in the industry of the skilled craftsman. But in the case of the skilled man there is a unique kind of attachment, and one that employers would do well to recognize and to foster among all employes. It is what may be called the craft code of honor, the unwritten law which holds the craftsman to the best practice of his trade, which, for example if he is a machinist may have no better formulation than this, 'A machinist would be ashamed to turn out that kind of a job.'

(*Continued column* 2, *page* 13)

ORGANIC CONCEPT OF SOCIETY

(*Continued from page* 12)

ity. "It must be obvious that Catholic agrarianism hould receive strong support from all interested in a ound Christian social order," he said.

Turning to farmers' efforts to better their economic nd social condition, he spoke of the corporate groups hich Pope Pius XI envisages as the instruments of good social order. A beginning has been made in he field of cooperatives, which in their structure come lose to the corporate groups advocated by the Pope's Encyclical, he said. Agricultural cooperatives need a trong infusion of religion to escape going the way of naterialistic individualism, to escape becoming the ools of organized force, lusting for power and pitting hemselves in warfare, one against the other in disre- ard of the common good.

"Without the spirit of social justice and social harity, they shall not succeed," he said. "Social jus- ice must build the juridical order within whose frame- vork they must pursue their economic aims; and social harity must be the soul of this order, tempering elfishness and greed, and lust for power. High ideals f Christian virtue are needed for any social order. Vithout them it will be chaotic, not a Christian social rder."

LESSON OF THE NRA

(*Continued from page* 12)

"In the liberal professions the unwritten code is well known. Physicians will decline to serve with one who is guilty of unprofessional conduct. They may even prevent him from practicing. Disbarment proceedings among lawyers and expulsion of teachers from teachers' associations are not unheard of—all witness of an accepted code, an *esprit de corps.*

"But you may object, these are professions or skilled employments. How can one expect the same response from the millions of men in the mass production industries? The answer is not difficult. Give them a voice in their work. The mass production industries have made them mere 'hands,' and the first task is to give them status, a feeling of self-respect, of honest pride, in and toward their work. Nothing can do this better than by permitting them and encouraging them to unite with their fellows in an organization that both protects them and makes the public recognize the social importance of their work. As a result they will be more concerned about the prosperity of their industry, and there cannot but develop among them a code of performance and even mutual censorship, of incalculable value to the particular employer and to all employers in the industry."

Analysis of New Farm Law

IN A series of six articles written for the Catholic press during the months of May and June, Rev. Dr. Edgar chmiedeler, O.S.B., director of the Rural Life Bureau, N. C. W. C., explained the purpose and described the main eatures of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The rticles were written with the view of dissipating the con- usion that exists in the mind of many regarding it—con- usion that is in part due to the complexity of the Act itself nd in part to deliberate misrepresentation of the Act by ot a few newspapers.

Dr. Schmiedeler explained in substance: "The aim of the 938 model of the Triple A is not *scarcity*, as is so often aid, but *balanced abundance.* It aims to iron out the ex- reme fluctuations in farm price and farm income. It seeks o keep down prices in years of poor crops and to keep them p in years of bumper crops.

"It is hoped that this will eventually eliminate the alter- ate gluts and famines, or the constant swings from booms o depressions that are indeed a joy to those who speculate r gamble but are seriously detrimental both to producer nd consumer.

"If this Agricultural Adjustment Act succeeds in reason- ble measure, and if a similar Adjustment Act is worked ut for urban industry, our alternate booms and depressions ill become controllable and a more stable and a more secure ocial order will result."

Regarding the administration of the Act, Dr. Schmiedeler rites:

"As was the case with previous programs, the farmers iemselves administer the new program in their own com- unities. They elect their own local committeemen and ieir own county committees. If these committeemen prove be incompetent or unfair, the farmers have in their ower to elect other committeemen."

Catholic Rural Life Conference Sponsors New Organ

DURING May there made its appearance the first issue of *The Catholic Rural Life Bulletin,* official quarterly publication of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference. "Dedicated to the achievement of economic, social, and spiritual security for rural America," *The Bulletin* is edited by the Rev. James A. Byrnes, executive secretary of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, and is published by Alphonse J. Matt, both residents of St. Paul, Minn., where the general offices of the Rural Life Conference are located.

The Bulletin will serve rural leaders throughout the nation as an agency for the distribution of Conference thought on agrarian matters. Its columns will carry articles by writers of recognized standing in the spheres of agricultural economics and sociology. The subject of rural education in its several phases will be given adequate notice, as will also items of major importance, such as rural youth activities, social service and health programs, religious and missionary enterprises, which come within the range of Conference interests.

The Catholic Rural Life Conference has representation in every state of the Union and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

75 Radio Stations Now Carry "Catholic Hour"

The number of stations broadcasting the nation-wide Catholic Hour, produced by the National Council of Catholic Men and broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, reached an all-time high during the month of May, according to announcement by the N. C. C. M. offices. The number of stations which carried the program during that month was 75, including 72 broadcasting stations and two globe-circling short-wave stations, situated in 40 states and the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

MONTH *by* MONTH

CATHOLIC ACTION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

"We have grouped together, under the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the various agencies by which the cause of religion is furthered. Each of these, continuing its own special work in its chosen field, will now derive additional support through general cooperation."

—From the 1919 Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the U. S.

N. C. W. C. Administrative Board

MOST REV. EDWARD MOONEY, Archbishop of Detroit, chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Executive Department; MOST REV. JOHN B. PETERSON, Bishop of Manchester, vice chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; MOST REV. EDWIN V. O'HARA, Bishop of Great Falls, secretary of the Administrative Board, and episcopal chairman of the Department of Social Action; MOST REV. FRANCIS C. KELLEY, Bishop of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, treasurer of the Administrative Board; MOST REV. SAMUEL A. STRITCH, Archbishop of Milwaukee, episcopal chairman, Department of Catholic Action Study; MOST REV. HUGH C. BOYLE, Bishop of Pittsburgh, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; MOST REV. JOSEPH F. RUMMEL, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations; MOST REV. JOHN MARK GANNON, Bishop of Erie, episcopal chairman of the Press Department; MOST REV. JOHN GREGORY MURRAY, Archbishop of St. Paul; and MOST REV. JOHN J. MITTY, Archbishop of San Francisco.

Assistant Bishops, Administrative Board

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RT. REV. MSGR. MICHAEL J. READY
General Secretary

CHARLES A. MCMAHON
Editor

Opinions expressed in articles published in this magazine are to be regarded as those of the respective contributors. They do not necessarily carry with them the formal approval of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Rev. Dr. Howard J. Carroll Named Assistant General Secretary, N. C. W. C.

WITH the approval of the Most Rev. Hugh C. Boyle, Bishop of Pittsburgh, the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference has named the Rev. Dr. Howard J. Carroll, for the past ten years assistant pastor at Sacred Heart Church, Pittsburgh, to be assistant to the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Announcement of this appointment was made last month by the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit and chairman of the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board. In communicating word of his appointment to Dr. Carroll, Archbishop Mooney said:

"The Administrative Board recognizes the sacrifice which Bishop Boyle has made in permitting you to assume this work outside the Diocese of Pittsburgh. Grateful for his cooperation, the members of the Board are confident that the record of your own devotion in this new work will constitute some recompense for that sacrifice."

Dr. Carroll is one of three brothers, all of whom are priests. He comes to his new work with a broad background as a student, educator, organizer, and administrator.

Born in Pittsburgh, Dr. Carroll attended the elementary and high schools of Holy Rosary Parish in that city. He was a student at Duquesne University from 1919 to 1921, and in the latter year entered St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., where he took the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1923. Dr. Carroll studied at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, from 1923 to 1928, and received the degree Doctor of Sacred Theology in the latter year. He was ordained to the priesthood at Fribourg on April 2, 1927.

Dr. Carroll has been particularly interested in the promotion of adult study programs and the Catholic Little Theatre Movement. He has been a frequent contributor to Catholic publications, including articles for *Liturgical Arts*.

CATHOLIC ACTION wishes to take this opportunity to thank Bishop Boyle for releasing Dr. Carroll to the N. C. W. C., thereby giving it the opportunity and advantage of employing his splendid abilities. In the name of all departmental and bureau heads, as well as all leaders and workers in the field of our common Catholic work, we extend a hearty welcome to Dr. Carroll in his new field of Catholic endeavor and assure him of our loyalty and earnest cooperation.

Cooperation of N. C. W. C. Immigration Bureau Extolled by Czechoslovakia Group

A DESCRIPTION of efficient assistance given to citizens who emigrated from Czechoslovakia in 1937, especially that rendered by the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration, was given at the general meeting of St. Raphael's Society, held in Prague last month.

The report of the secretary indicated that 4,973 persons in 1937 emigrated to overseas countries with the help of St. Raphael's Society. Of these a majority—2,544—went to the United States, 1,516 to Canada, 523 to Argentina and the remainder to other countries. According to religious affiliation, 2,897 of the emigres were Roman Catholics and 833 Greek Catholics.

Of foreign Catholic welfare organizations with which St. Raphael's Society is in contact, the report declared that the best, most fruitful and efficacious assistance has been rendered by the Immigration Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in the United States. It was stated that the organization has aided the Prague society's aims as no other correspondent, giving every assistance possible. The St. Raphael's Society is in constant touch with Bruce M. Mohler, director of the N. C. W. C. Immigration Department in Washington, and with Thomas Mulholland, the New York director. The report points out that the two with their collaborators have built up a chain of valuable services to emigrants. With the initial help of the St. Raphael's Society, this service takes care of the emigrant from the point in Czechoslovakia where he starts his journey up to the point in the United States where he settles down. Even then, the report said, the N. C. W. C. does not lose its interest in the immigrant, helping him along sometimes long after the immigration.

Prominent Laymen Accept Membership on Board of Directors, National Council of Catholic Men

DANIEL E. MORRISSEY, of Chicago, and Leo F. Dohn, of Milwaukee, have just taken places on the Board of Directors of the National Council of Catholic Men.

Mr. Morrissey, treasurer and past president of the National Conference of the Laymen's Retreat Movement, an alumnus of the University of Notre Dame, is the Chicago

presentative of Roger W. bson. He is a member of the edievalists, the St. Vincent de aul Society, the Knights of olumbus, the Nocturnal Adora- on Society, the Notre Dame ub, St. Francis Laymen's Re- eat League, and the Third rder of St. Francis.

Mr. Dohn, a graduate of St. awrence College, is general ecretary of the Milwaukee rchdiocesan Union of the Holy ame Society and executive ecretary of the Milwaukee . Y. O. Mr. Dohn, working ith the Rev. Paul Tanner, hairman of the committee on rrangements for the National atholic Social Action Confer- nce recently held in Milwaukee, as largely responsible for the horough preliminary work and or the flawless arrangements for this meeting.

Msgr. M. J. Ready, Visiting in Rome, Broadcasts English Text of Pope's Address to Quebec Congress

ON THE occasion of the address of His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, to the First National Canadian Eucharistic Congress, radioed to Canada and the entire world on June 26, 1938, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, then on a visit to Rome, had the distinguished privilege of re-broadcasting through the same facilities afforded the Holy Father, the English version of the Supreme Pontiff's discourse. The Holy Father, who spoke from Castelgandolfo, his summer home, once more resorted to the magic of the radio to call upon the vast outpouring of pilgrims assembled in Quebec to pray that truth, peace and charity may reign throughout the world.

Following the Supreme Pontiff's address, which was delivered in Latin, it was repeated textually in French and in English, the latter, as stated, by Msgr. Ready, whose voice was clearly recorded in the U. S.

Director of N. C. W. C. Social Action Department to Speak at International Peace Congress

THE Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, chairman of the Ethics Committee of the Catholic Association for International Peace, and director of the N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action, has been invited to be one of the principal speakers at the Third Catholic International Peace Congress at The Hague from August 19 to 22. Monsignor Ryan, who will discuss "The Political Causes of International Disorder and Their Remedies," and Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia, will be the official delegates of the C. A. I. P. at the meeting.

The purpose of the congress is to bring together Catholic theologians from various countries to discuss world peace from the Catholic viewpoint and to formulate principles.

Some of the subjects to be discussed during the congress are: "What the Church Has Done for the Peace of the World," "Economic Causes of International Disorder and Their Remedy," "The Organization of International Society," and "What the Catholic Citizen Can Do for the Peace of the World."

I. C. W. C. News Service Commended for fficient Coverage of Budapest Congress

THE following special message, containing words of commendation for the *N. C. W. C. News Service*, was given y His Eminence, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Legate o the International Eucharistic Congress in Budapest, to he News Service's correspondent at the conclusion of the reat demonstration of faith:

"The Thirty-fourth International Eucharistic Congress, the great solemnities of which have just been completed, under the present circumstances and because of the place chosen for its celebration revealed a spiritual significance the lofty import of which escaped no one.

"Whereas invitations abound in the world to abandon the faith of one's ancestors, and appeals to hate are multiplied on all sides, Old Europe recalls that what has made the strength of civilization is that it has its source in the Gospel and in the charity of Christ, and it has come to acclaim in the Hungarian capital the Saviour, hidden under the veils of the Sacrament, the *Mysterium Fidei* which is at the same time the *vinculum caritatis*.

"It is with joy and a profound emotion that I have seen the social royalty of Christ proclaimed by enthusiastic crowds, in the front ranks of which the public authorities had placed themselves with pride. Men, young men, children of all nations have learned in these hours of grace to know or to find again Him Who alone can give light and indicate the way in the midst of the chaos of contemporaneous ideologies. A truly comforting spectacle and one that permits us to envision the future with a more serene heart.

"The *National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service*, which has contributed so efficaciously and with such zeal to the diffusion of this vision of peace, merits a special eulogy which I am happy to address to it."

N. C. C. M. Announces Appointment of Dr. John G. Bowen as Field Secretary

APPOINTMENT of John G. Bowen, Ph.D., as field secretary on the staff of the National Council of Catholic Men was announced last month at N. C. C. M. headquarters in Washington. Dr. Bowen, who has served as secretary to the president of Georgetown University for the past eight years, will be in charge of the diocesan organization work of the Council and will take up his duties on July 15.

Dr. Bowen has been most active in lay work here in Washington and nationally. He is grand knight of the Washington Council, Knights of Columbus, past president and active speaker in the Washington Catholic Evidence Guild, acting chairman of the Special Works Committee of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, founder and first director of the local K. of C. Radio Guild, and a former director of the National Catholic Evidence Conference. He spent last summer studying the Catholic Evidence Guild movement at its birthplace in the Archdiocese of Westminster, England. He holds LL.B. and Ph.D. degrees from Georgetown University and is a member of the Texas bar.

Beginning next fall, Dr. Bowen will be active in organizing diocesan councils of Catholic men on the invitation of the respective ordinaries. In addition to assisting the bishops in erecting skeleton organizations of such councils, he will remain on the ground in each case until the council has been thoroughly implemented with a program of activities. Because of his close association with college youth during his years at Georgetown, his close association over a long period with Karl Rogers, director of the Catholic Information Society of Narberth, his active interest in the Evidence Guild and the Radio Guild, it is planned that he

MONTH *by* MONTH *with the* N.C.W.C.

(Continued from previous page)

will, with the approval of the respective ordinaries, weave each of these activities into the various diocesan programs. His work in the youth field will be under the direction of the Rev. Vincent Mooney, C.S.C., director of the N. C. W. C. Youth Bureau.

Summer Sessions at 120 Catholic Colleges Announced by N. C. W. C. Education Department

ONE hundred and twenty-nine Catholic universities, colleges, and normal schools are conducting summer sessions this year, according to information received by the Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference. These institutions are located in 29 states and the District of Columbia. Eighteen of the institutions offer courses for members of their own religious orders.

The enrollment in Catholic summer schools has grown rapidly in recent years. In 1935, a total of 32,000 students were in attendance; in 1937, the number increased to 38,000. It is expected that at least 40,000 students will attend summer sessions this year.

The courses, which are intended especially for students who wish to gain extra credits are, generally speaking, the same type as are offered in the regular school year. The courses are likewise designed to meet the needs of Catholic teachers who desire to advance themselves professionally. Extension courses will be offered by 21 of these institutions. An examination of summer school bulletins indicates that emphasis will be given this year to courses on social problems, present-day conditions, and labor problems.

Social Action Schools for Clergy Scheduled for Chicago and Buffalo

CONTINUING its policy of last year, the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department has arranged for two Summer Social Action Schools for the Clergy: one to be held at St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Ill., July 18-August 12; the other at Buffalo, N. Y., July 11-August 5. The courses at both schools will have as their main interest the study of the encyclicals of Pope Pius XI on "Reconstructing of the Social Order" and "Atheistic Communism."

Both conferences come as a consequence of stirring appeals by His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, and His Excellency, Most Rev. John A. Duffy, Bishop of Buffalo and episcopal chairman of the N. C. W. C. Department of Catholic Action Study. Among the related subjects to be considered will be "Legislation," "The Labor Movement," "Employers' Associations," "Standards of Economic Morality," "American Communism," "Economic Organization," etc.

Listed among the faculties of the two schools are such outstanding protagonists of social justice as the Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Bishop of Amarillo; the Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the Social Action Department, N. C. W. C.; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Haas, Ph.D., director of the School of Social Science at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Other well-known leaders in Catholic social action will also participate.

Both schools will, it is hoped, represent a further step toward equipping members of the clergy to fulfill the injunction of Pope Pius XI to "go to the workingman, especially where he is poor."

Death of John L. Darrouzet, Member of N. C. C. M. Board of Directors

IT IS with deep regret that CATHOLIC ACTION records the passing of John L. Darrouzet, one of the Southwest's most distinguished attorneys and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Catholic Men since 1930. Mr. Darrouzet died in Galveston, Tex., on June 4.

Mr. Darrouzet, a native of Galveston, attended school only until he reached the age of nine. He was forced to withdraw from school at that age to contribute to the support of his widowed mother. Despite this, he rose to be a man of diversified interests, highly and widely respected. One of the most prominent constitutional lawyers of Texas, he was president of the Galveston Bar Association and counsel for some of the largest railway systems in the Southwest. He also found time to serve actively as president of the Galveston Catholic Charities.

May his soul rest in peace.

Four New Pamphlets Available In N. C. W. C. Social Action Department Series

RURAL poverty, the debt system, women in industry, and the decline of the guilds are discussed in the four new pamphlets in the constantly growing *Social Action Series* of pamphlet studies prepared under the direction of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference which have just been made available by the Paulist Press, New York City. These latest additions bring the number of pamphlets in the series up to 14.

"Our Rural Proletariat," by Rev. Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, O.S.B., director of the N. C. W. C. Rural Life Bureau, considers farm labor, tenant farmers, share-croppers, and mortgaged farms. "Debt System or Property System?", by Richard Dana Skinner, prominent Catholic New York author and monetary expert, shows the conflict between debt and property, and throws a new light on the task of attaining social justice in the United States. "Why the Guilds Decayed," by Henry Somerville, social historian and editor of the *Catholic Register*, Toronto, holds that the decline of these economic institutions was due to moral causes, and not to inability to meet the facts of a changing world. "Women and Industry," by members of the N. C. W. C. Social Action Department, presents facts, figures, and problems against a background of Catholic social teaching.

CATHOLIC ACTION'S Social Justice Articles Quoted in Congress and Read Into "Record"

QUOTING from the June issue of CATHOLIC ACTION, official organ of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Representative Maury Maverick, of Texas, before the adjournment of Congress, read into the *Congressional Record* some impressive statements by Catholic leaders on current social problems.

Stating that that part of CATHOLIC ACTION which he quoted dealt with the National Catholic Social Action Conference held in Milwaukee, Representative Maverick directed his colleagues' attention to the addresses delivered at the Milwaukee meeting by the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit and chairman of the N. C. W. C. Administrative Board, and by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University of America, director of the N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action.

Representative Maverick also drew attention to the 21 "principles which may be regarded as basic to the development of a Christian Social Order in a democratic society," presented at the Milwaukee meeting in a statement prepared by the Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Great Falls and episcopal chairman of the N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action, in cooperation with the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, assistant chairman of that department. The Congressman also quoted from an address by Archbishop Mooney before the Economic Club of Detroit.

Holy Father, *in* Letter *to* Archbishop Rummel, Praises Work *of* N.C.C.W.

LAST month the Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans and episcopal chairman of the N. C. W. C. Lay Organizations Department, forwarded to N. C. C. W. national headquarters in Washington a letter from His Eminence, E. Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, conveying the Apostolic Benediction of His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, to the officers and members of the National Council of Catholic Women and the congratulations of the Supreme Pontiff upon the work which has been accomplished by the Council under the leadership and inspiration of Archbishop Rummel.

Cardinal Pacelli's letter was sent to Archbishop Rummel as episcopal chairman of the N. C. C. W. and was in acknowledgment of a bound volume of the 1937 Proceedings of the N. C. C. W. sent to the Holy Father some weeks ago. The text of the letter conveying the Papal greetings to the N. C. C. W. follows:

"Your Excellency:

"Under the revered command of the Holy Father, I have to thank you for the specially bound volume of the '1937 Convention Proceedings of the N. C. C. W.,' which you forwarded through His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate.

"It is a pleasure for me to congratulate you, in the name of His Holiness, on the work which has been accomplished under Your Excellency's leadership and inspiration by the Catholic women of the United States of America. The Church can face the future without serious misgiving as long as the Christian ideals and morals of womanhood are proclaimed, defended and exemplified with such enlightened and assiduous devotion as is portrayed in the pages of this Report.

"I beg of you to convey to the officers and members of the N. C. C. W. the assurance of the Holy Father's especial prayers for them and for their magnificent labors in the interest of a truly Christian civilization. To Your Excellency and to them, as a pledge of abiding grace, He sends from His heart His paternal Apostolic Benediction.

"With the expression of my sentiments of high esteem and cordial regard, I am, Your Excellency,

"Devotedly yours in Christ,

(s) "E. Card. Pacelli,
"Secretary of State to
"His Holiness, Pope Pius XI."

In forwarding the letter, Archbishop Rummel wrote:

"I am sure that you will wish to communicate the contents of the enclosed letter to the officers and directors of the N. C. C. W. and preserve the document itself in your files.

"Little credit is due me for the splendid work that the N. C. C. W. is accomplishing, but I am delighted to know that the Holy See approves and blesses the work. Under the influence of this blessing I am sure that officers, directors and members of N. C. C. W. will be encouraged to do even more comprehensive and intensive work than has already been achieved in the past.

"May this year's Convention in Biloxi give a new impetus to the program for Catholic women throughout the country but especially in the Southland, where Catholicity is now so anxious to carry on its apostolic mission."

N. C. C. W. Prepares for Biloxi Convention—October 22-26

OUR Holy Father's message, addressed to the National Council of Catholic Women and reproduced above, is in truth and in fact a personal message to each and every member of our affiliated organizations. It should be a source of great consolation to know that His Holiness follows so closely the endeavors and accomplishments of Catholic women in this country and should serve as a stimulus and an abiding inspiration to all to do their utmost to bring about an even broader and more effective federation of our Catholic forces in this country.

Likewise is the call to our National Convention a personal one to each and every Catholic woman, for unless we are truly representative of Catholic women in every section of our beloved country, we have not fulfilled the purpose for which we were brought into being as an integral part of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

It is most heartening to learn, through Most Reverend Richard O. Gerow, Bishop of Natchez and host to the National Convention, of the many members of the Hierarchy who have already signified their intention of attending this convention.

Following immediately the Eucharistic Congress in New Orleans, all attendants are given the additional privilege of preparing themselves prayerfully for the days of diligent work at Biloxi. And is not this the true fulfillment of the requisites for Catholic Action? Our Holy Father

has said that we must first seek our own personal sanctification and how better could this be accomplished than to participate in this great tribute to our Blessed Lord in the Holy Eucharist as a preparation for the discussion of how our National Council may share in the great work of the Church.

While convention days are always busy ones and there is little time for contemplation of the beauty of the convention setting, it is pleasant to be where the surroundings are pleasing to the eye and peacefully beautiful. Situated on the Gulf of Mexico, Biloxi typifies southern charm and hospitality. Just to gaze, after a busy session of serious discussion far far off to the horizon, gives one a feeling of quiet satisfaction and detachment from the world and its troublesome problems. All of the convention sessions will be held on the pier of the Buena Vista Hotel. While it is entirely enclosed, one still has the joy of being practically surrounded by the sky-blue waters of the Gulf.

Most gratifying is the large number of diocesan presidents who have already indicated that they will attend. These include the diocesan presidents in Belleville, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, El Paso, Harrisburg, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Milwaukee, Mobile, Monterey-Fresno, Natchez, Oklahoma City-Tulsa, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), St. Louis, Santa Fe, Toledo, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Charleston, Detroit, Galveston and St. Augustine. Many others have said they expect to, but cannot be sure at this early date.

As on previous occasions, the Saturday meeting, October 22, will be devoted to a discussion of topics closely connected with the successful operation of diocesan councils. All diocesan and state council presidents, and presidents of affiliated national organizations who indicate that they will attend, will take part in this program. The luncheon on that day will be devoted to a discussion of the diocesan campaigns against salacious literature.

Pontifical High Mass at the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin on Sunday, October 23, will officially open the convention. The meeting will close on Wednesday evening with a banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Buena Vista. A digest of the convention program, together with an article giving the historic and religious background of Biloxi, will appear in the August issue of CATHOLIC ACTION.

An information folder containing details regarding hotel accommodations, transportation, etc., is being sent out by the Council to all affiliated organizations. Individuals or organizations desiring copies for distribution may secure them on request to the National Council of Catholic Women. Hotel reservations should be made as early as possible inasmuch as accommodations at convention headquarters, the Buena Vista Hotel, are limited. Other hotels in the vicinity will care for the overflow.

Remember the dates and place and make your plans to attend:

October 22-26, 1938—Biloxi, Mississippi.
Headquarters: Buena Vista Hotel.

N. C. W. C. Overseas Workers Organize

Seven World War Units of Catholic Women Plan 20th Anniversary Reunion in '39

REPRESENTATIVES of the seven Overseas Units of the National Catholic War Council assembled in New York on April 30 to plan for their twentieth anniversary reunion in 1939. The group was called together by Mrs. Garnet T. Trainor, of Rye, N. Y., to discuss the formation of a permanent organization, to affiliate it with the National Council of Catholic Women and to follow out a program of study and Catholic Action in their respective communities.

Approximately one hundred and fifty Catholic women trained in the social work field constituted the seven units of war workers who went overseas in 1919. This activity was a part of the reconstruction program of the National Catholic War Council whose labors on both sides of the Atlantic following the World War were highly commended by government representatives and others in authority. After special training at the N. C. W. C. headquarters in Washington, D. C., through its emergency school at "Clifton," forerunner of the National Catholic School of Social Service, the workers were sent to France, Belgium and Italy to establish welfare centers, canteens, settlements, and hotel headquarters for the American soldiers, sailors and women war workers detained in Europe after the signing of the Armistice.

After the completion of the reconstruction program, the N. C. W. C. workers were retained in Europe to aid in the rehabilitation activities in the war-stricken areas. In this field of work, special attention was given to the problems touching families and young women who had suffered as a consequence of the war. Social centers to meet these needs were established in and near Paris and in many of the towns that had suffered as a consequence of the war.

The officers chosen to direct the work of the new organization are Mrs. Garnet T. Trainor, Rye, N. Y., president; Miss Molly Greeley, Holyoke, Mass., first vice president; Mrs. Madeline Hook, New York City, second vice president; and Mrs. Mary Furlong Storms, New York City, secretary-treasurer.

Seven representatives were chosen from the seven units respectively, as follows: Miss Mary Healy, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Anne Burke, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Aline McDonald, New York City; Miss Aleta Hamilton, New York City; Miss Christine Hynes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Edna Nagel, New York City; and Mrs. M. La Belle, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Lee Owens, of St. Paul, Minn., a member of the Overseas group and since the World War well known through her newspaper activities, has agreed to act as historian for the new organization and to bring up to date the story of the work of the members since 1920.

Miss Agnes Collins and Miss Elizabeth B. Sweeney, both at present of the N. C. W. C. headquarters staff, were asked to serve as contact representatives between the organization and the National Council of Catholic Women.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT N. C. C. W. HONORED

An honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, and a life membership in the National Council of Catholic Women were conferred on Miss Katherine R. Williams, national president, N. C. C. W., on Commencement Day at Mount Mary College, Milwaukee, Wis.

Because of her work in the Catholic Instruction League in the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women and in the National Council of Catholic Women, Miss Williams was honored by the Pope with the *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* Medal. In appreciation of her services and as a token of esteem, the past and present officers, directors, and other associates of the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women presented a life membership in the National Council of Catholic Women to Miss Williams.

KEY THOUGHTS *from the* YOUTH BROADCASTS

WE PRINT herewith excerpts from the four addresses delivered during May in connection with the "Call to Youth" broadcasts inaugurated February 5 under the auspices of the National Council of Catholic Women. The broadcasts were carried over the Blue Network of the NBC through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company and associated stations. Complete copies of the addresses from which the following key thoughts are taken may be had gratis upon request of the national headquarters of the National Council of Catholic Women, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Youth in Action

DURING the May 7 broadcast a departure from the formal addresses delivered previously was furnished through a radio skit acted by members of the Tracomian Players, a well-known youth dramatic organization of Cleveland, Ohio.

In the skit, a reporter from a local paper, interviewing several members responsible for different activities of the players, brought to the radio audience most interesting information with regard to: (1) the *workshop* of the players—referred to as "the backbone of the organization"; (2) the players' publicity committee; (3) conditions of membership; (4) *Dramavox,* the club paper, now in its third year of publication; (5) maintenance of the club's "Green Room"—the club library of books, plays and drama data; (6) the club's costuming shop, where are assembled in minature, with the use of marionnettes, patterns for the costuming of the club's stage productions; (7) that part of the workshop where the boys of the club build the stage and furniture; (8) a photographic record of previously produced plays, their players and settings; (9) financial data, showing that while plays are not produced for profit, some financial gain generally accrues; (10) work of the play-reading and review committee—and other information, all of which reflected the greatest credit upon this live Catholic dramatic group.

It was brought out in the course of the skit that the Tracomian Players have staged three of their own productions. These were written by members and produced, as far as direction, scenery, settings, etc., are concerned, through the voluntary cooperation of the members.

This cooperation, as is obvious from the foregoing brief report, calls for the use of varied skills—play writing as well as acting, reviewing, business management, painting, stagecraft, etc. Thus it would appear the different talents of many members are always in demand and welcomed.

The Tracomian Players are members of the National Catholic Theatre Conference and affiliated with the Blackfriars' Guild.

What Youth Demands

"*YOUTH demands study combined with action.* . . . He needs a challenge to learn. Even in simple things action may be organized; place youth in a position where he needs to study a certain problem and he will do it well."

"*Youth demands clean literature.* Most boys and girls enjoy reading but are confronted with the dangers of indecent, sensuous books, papers, and magazines. Youth should combine study and action by watching newsstands and magazine racks, reading and acquainting others with the published lists of objectionable material, sponsoring the pledges against indecent literature, and influencing all to refuse to buy questionable publications. But let us have a positive program, too, that will foster good reading. Our homes and parish libraries should have interesting, good books easily available."

"*Youth demands social life;* not in the terrible whirl . . . but rather he wants a chance to know young people of both sexes and with them to enjoy participating in good, clean, wholesome sports and amusements."

"*Youth demands in the home,* not only the love of his parents but their understanding and companionship as well . . . to think of home as that haven of rest and joy it was instituted to be."

"*Youth demands a sense of belonging.* . . . Well planned activities that include each member of a group give him prestige and a feeling of pride and that sense of belonging."

"*Youth demands a sense of working for a cause.* How futile to labor and plan without any reason for all our efforts or any knowledge of why we are fighting! Youth's cause must be the cause of Christ and he must serve it with all his time, his strength and his life, with devotion to noble ideals no matter what happens, for only by this can the great satisfaction of life be attained."—*Mrs. A. S. Lucas, youth chairman, Diocese of Mobile, Ala.*

Strength Through Union

"ALL of the major controversies and struggles and rivalries that are going on in the world today are somehow or other bound up in those three words. As Dr. Rudolf Allers, the distinguished Viennese psychologist, at the present time a member of the faculty of the Catholic University of America, points out in his book, 'The Psychology of Character,' there are two great fundamental urges in each and every one of us—the urge to power and the urge to society. The first of these impels us in season and out to assert the self that we are. The other drives us to unite with other human beings for purposes of safety and protection. We cannot get along without other people and yet other people are constantly making it difficult for us to get along with ourselves. Here we have the root of all the stresses and strains that human society is experiencing and all of the conflicting doctrines concerning the best way to run the world. We want strength, and in order to have strength we must have union. The Communist would get strength through one kind of union, the Fascist through another. Anyone who has any respect for the dignity of human nature realizes that the kind of union either one of these envisages is too high a price to pay for the kind of strength they would achieve.

"What looks like strength may in reality be weakness, because the union which produces it enslaves the soul of man. The urge to power that is of the warp and woof of our being demands that we be free, for only if we are free can we be truly human. On the other hand, we need to be safe, and in order to be safe we need one another. We are dependent—dependent on our families, dependent on our neighbors, dependent on our fellow-citizens, dependent in some degree on all human beings everywhere. We do not and cannot live alone. The fact that there are other people with whom we must live, on whom we must lean, with whose happiness and good fortune our own happiness and good fortune are most closely bound up, puts obstacles in the way of our will to power and limits our freedom. What we have to discover, what human beings have never completely discovered, is a way of living with other people and working with other people and cooperating with other people in such a way that each and every one of us will be safe and secure in the protection of other people, and at the same time have all the freedom that is necessary to develop our powers as individual human beings. . . .

"What young people want is to take their place in life, establish homes, become mothers and fathers of families, and live as human beings are supposed to live. An individual who is living on the verge of starvation, who has

no assurance that he will continue to have a roof over his head, who is young and vigorous and cannot find a job, who loves a girl but knows it will be many a year before he will be in a position to marry her, is not free. Being young, he has hardly had time to learn very much about the virtue of patience. He glimpses the great possibilities there are in life and living. He dreads the thought of it slipping by and leaving him stranded. Small wonder that he looks with friendly eye at those things which offer immediate satisfaction, and is not greatly concerned at what may happen 50 or 100 years hence. For the moment, the freedom he wants is bound up with being safe—safe from hunger and homelessness and joblessness. You can hardly expect him to understand that man does not live by bread alone when his elders do not understand it. . . .

"Young people can do something about all of this. It is not necessary to stand on the side-lines and watch someone else play the game. You can take part in it here and now. You feel stirring within you the urge to power. You want to make something of yourself as a human being. At the same time, you feel the need of other people and you want to join up with them and work with them toward the making of a society in which you can be safe and yet free. You believe in America and are confident that there is an American way. . . .

"Everyone with any sense must admit that there is something wrong about a social order which creates plenty, but fails to distribute that plenty in an equitable manner. There is something wrong with a social order that leaves so many people in an economic position which is unsafe. There needs to be something in the way of a better organization of American society.

"The beginnings of this reorganization must take place in the heart and soul of each and every one of us. Herein lies the great opportunity of youth. You have faith and you have courage, because faith and courage are the characteristics of youth. . . .

"But where will you begin? Why, with yourself, of course. 'Strength Through Union.' You have a job to do right in your own heart and soul, and unless you and all the millions of you who are young begin to do that job, there is no hope for this or any other society. Strength comes through union, and you need to be strengthened with might according to the inward man. . . ."—*Rev. Dr. George Johnson, director, N. C. W. C. Education Department.*

Christ in Us

IN THE final address of the N. C. C. W.'s 1938 "Call to Youth" series of radio broadcasts Miss Anne Sarachon Hooley, national youth chairman, N. C. C. W., under the title "Christ in Us," recalled the speakers in the series and briefly reviewed the themes of their addresses and cited the almost universal interest in the problems and successes of youth. Miss Hooley expressed her conviction that youth themselves are capable to a great extent of remedying their present social and economic difficulties if they will but think dispassionately and calmly, realizing proper values in all lines of activities—recreational, intellectual, etc., and especially in the building of spiritual strength.

"It is in youth that one lays the foundation for the only perfect joy and perfect strength—the eternal one," said Miss Hooley. "Too few will be the number who point out to you the beauty of sacrifice and the victory of self-discipline because ours is an era of the easiest way. . . . Yet the only security, the only happiness which never dims is the one which comes from close friendship with that Life-giving Head of which we are the branches, and this friendship is perfected through a discharge of the mission of living. It is the establishment of Christ in Us.

"These principles are being fostered in the many youth programs of the diocesan councils, and with deep admiration and gratitude for the work which they are doing, goes always the hope that they are building slowly but firmly the vigor and the flame. What youth needs most in this evanescent, rapidly moving day is a listening-ear but not a passive listening-ear—rather one which will draw from them their wonderings and their doubts to be received with tolerance, respect, and dignity, and which will give back to them the strength and idealism of maturity.

"Leadership is at once a joy and a tremendous task, but only the joy must show on the surface. . . . If you can say gaily and gallantly as youth itself: 'Hail and farewell: If it has been my lot as leader, guide, or companion to walk with you a part of the way, if together we have assembled the tools with which you are to play, to create, to think, and to pray, if together we have builded so that in the turmoil of the day you can achieve your own satisfaction in the service of God and country, then it has been a happy lot and happy am I to have known this gift; God speed you on your way.' If you can say this, then you are a leader, and God speed you on your way."

YOUTH ENLISTS THE RADIO

(*Continued from page* 11)

the ordination of students of St. Joseph's Seminary of the Franciscans to the deaconate; the story of the miraculous cure of Mrs. Nancy Bakewell Munroe, now 82 years old, attributed to the intercession of Mother Madeleine-Sophie; the human-interest story of a visit by "Stepin Fetchit" of movie fame to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Springfield; a prayer to St. Joseph appearing in the *Religious Bulletin of Notre Dame University* and calling attention to the Feast of St. Joseph.

An example of a drama broadcast is that of the life of Matt Talbot, Irish trade unionist, whose name is now enshrined in the scroll of the immortals of Ireland. Not only did the drama possess high entertainment value, but it carried a strong Catholic moral as well.

All newscasts and drama manuscripts are filed in the radio room of the Chancery Office. In future years, this record may prove of historical value, for it is a veritable cross-section of Catholicism the world over.

However, it is not our purpose to boast of the achievements of the Springfield group. Our aim is to make the work known so that others might try the plan in their respective localities. There is no reason why any city that has a broadcasting station should be without a News and Drama Broadcasting organization. Most stations, we feel confident, would willingly donate 15 minutes to an organized group.

Any reader who is interested in the endeavor, and who cares to write a letter to "Catholic News and Comment," Chancery Office, The Cathedral of The Immaculate Conception, 524 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., will receive full information concerning the venture.

Because this is an age of shouting, we can no longer be content to sit around twirling our thumbs and whispering. We've got to shout, too, and just as loudly as the other fellows for, after all, we've got something to shout about—the Truth and the Right!

Catholic College Student Body Affiliates

TRANSITION from grammar school to high school, from high school to college, and from college to life is discussed frequently among educators.

Marygrove College, Detroit, Mich., is in the vanguard in answering this question from a spiritual standpoint. The college student body was among the first groups to affiliate with the now forming Detroit Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women and with the National Council of Catholic Women.

"The advantage of the affiliation is obvious," says an article in *The Watch Tower*, weekly publication of the students of the college. "It brings the activities of the college, in so far as can be, in direct cooperation with the program of the Hierarchy. By familiarizing students with the N. C. C. W. and its work while they are still in college it prepares them to take their place after graduation in carrying out this program as a part of the local organization of the council in whatever diocese or parish they may be living."

Reno's Regional Youth Conference

Bishops, Clergy *and* Laity Join *in* Study *of* Youth Problems

"Today we face a crusade not to die for Christ, but to live for Christ, and the purpose of the Catholic Youth movement in the United States is to group together the youth of the land in this crusade for Christ," declared the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, at the Second Annual Western Regional Conference of Youth Leaders held at Reno, Nevada, May 28-30, under the sponsorship of the Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, Bishop of Reno. The conference, under the auspices of the National Catholic Welfare Conference Youth Bureau, the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, was attended by more than 300 delegates and 20 priest youth directors from the dioceses of the four western provinces of San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles and Santa Fe.

The first Western regional conference was held last year at Salt Lake City under the direction of the Most Rev. James E. Kearney, now Bishop of Rochester and then Bishop of Salt Lake. Its marked success in giving inspiration and leadership to a large number of local youth and their leaders prompted the conference committee to plan the second meeting. An outgrowth of the youth institutes sponsored by the National Council of Catholic Women in Washington, D. C., in 1935 and in 1936, the regional meetings reach larger numbers and do more effective work in the consideration of problems of the regions.

The conference opened on Saturday morning, May 28, with Mass at St. Thomas Aquinas Cathedral celebrated by the Right Rev. P. J. Connors, vicar general of the Reno Diocese and general chairman of the conference. The Rev. John Smith, editor of the *Nevada Register*, gave the sermon, "Why We Need Youth Organization Today."

The morning session was opened by Miss Anna Rose Kimpel, field secretary of Youth, N. C. C. W., who did organization work in Reno two weeks prior to the conference. The Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, Bishop of Reno, welcomed the delegates to the meetings saying:

"Our youth have a wealth of energy which they have already turned into constructive channels but within their own parishes. Diocesan-wide organization, such as we are to consider today, will enable youth to foster on a more advantageous scale activities in religion; it will help them in a bigger way to cooperate with civic and social service projects to their own and the community's enrichment."

The principal address of the morning was given by the Rev. Vincent Mooney, C.S.C., director of the Catholic Youth Bureau, N. C. W. C. Father Mooney's topic was "Coordinating Our Youth Work."

"Today we are witnessing a remarkable interest in youth and youth problems," said Father Mooney. "With the multiplicity of agencies arising it must be evident to all of us that there is a definite need today for some clear thinking and careful planning . . . we cannot lose sight of the fact that hastily conceived and poorly executed projects will never furnish a practical or a permanent answer to the problems confronting youth. Catholic youth leaders must see to it that our American youth are not exploited. . . . Desirable as youth programs are, it is futile to plan elaborate programs before determining the needs of the young people for whom such programs are intended.

"It is equally important to remember that young people in different age levels have different interests. If we accept that principle, we would readily see the necessity of youth's being so organized that their interests will be retained through the medium of a program that is suited to their age, their aptitudes and their needs. Again we must recognize the distinction between boys' work and girls' work; between the former and youth work; between youth organizations and youth movements. We must evaluate existing programs and organizations. Not only that, it is highly desirable also that some of our organizations clearly define their objectives or restate them in keeping with our modern developments."

"If youth's energies are to be properly directed and youth's talents utilized in the development of the larger program of Catholic Action, such coordination is very necessary. . . . Needless to say, this process must first crystallize in the parish. With the traditionally established parochial units constituting the base, with the cooperation of clergy, men, women and youth itself, all along the line, the peak of the triangle will be reached. . . .

"The diocesan-wide program necessarily implies cooperative effort both on the part of adults and on the part of youth. It is a practical means of keeping youth close to the Church and it is a workable plan whereby young people can develop initiative and qualify for future leadership."

Over 250 young people attended the "Youth Luncheon" and heard the inspiring words of the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, urging them to take their place in Catholic Action today. Mrs. Frank Hendricks, president of the Reno Deanery Council of Catholic Women, was toastmistress at the luncheon and the Very Rev. Msgr. J. J. Crowley, Lone Pine, Calif., discussed "Youth Organization and Activity in Desert and Mountain Regions." Following the luncheon, the priest directors met in an informal discussion session, while representatives of the youth of Nevada effected a state youth organization.

Mrs. Mary Hornbarger, youth chairman of the Reno Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, presided at the "Youth Session," introducing the Rev. John L. Smith, Elko, Nev., recently appointed youth director. The Diocesan Youth Council plan was presented by Miss Kimpel, and the constitution adopted for the Nevada Catholic Youth Council. During the summer and early fall, the parish set-ups will be organized so that in the fall official delegates may meet at the first Nevada Catholic Youth Council Convention.

The Rev. P. J. Treacy, Great Falls, Mont., presided at the evening session, presenting Mr. James Mangan, recreation director of the City of Sacramento, who led a discussion on "The Cooperation of Civic and Religious Youth Groups."

The Pontifical Mass celebrated Sunday morning in the Cathedral by Bishop Gorman was an impressive occasion. The young people of the Reno Catholic School, dressed in uniforms of papal colors, chanted the Mass. The Rev. Eugene J. Shea, San Francisco, gave a stirring sermon on "Youth and Its Mission."

At the "Leaders' Luncheon," Sunday noon, the Rev. James E. Dolan, Los Angeles, gave the address, "Catholic Youth in Social Action." Father Dolan gave the foundation of Social Action in the quotation of Pope Pius XI to Cardinal Segura and the Spanish Hierarchy: "It is necessary that all men be apostles; it is necessary that the Catholic laity do not stand idle, but be united with the ecclesiastical Hierarchy and ready to take its orders, to take its share in holy warfare and, by complete self-dedication and prayer and strength of will and action, cooperate for the reflowering of faith and the formation of Christian morals."

The banquet at the Riverside Hotel was attended by about 200 priests, delegates and Reno laity. Miss Margaret Maguire, past president of the San Francisco Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, acted as toastmistress, introduring Father Mooney, who spoke on "The Church and Youth." Bishop Gorman gave the closing address, urging the delegates "to put into action in their own parishes and dioceses the things learned at the conference, for it is through action that we may hope to bring Christ back to society."

Service School Graduates 1938 Class as Father Lauerman, Director, Cites Progress

THE National Catholic School of Social Service completed its seventeenth scholastic year at the June Commencement Exercises, when 22 graduates were awarded the diploma in Social Work. On the day following, 19 students received the Master of Arts degree from the Catholic University of America.

The celebration of Mass for the graduates by His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, opened the graduation day program. The Most Rev. John M. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, presided at the Commencement Exercises. Other speakers on the program were Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, director of the School; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Joseph Corrigan, rector of the Catholic University of America; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. O'Dwyer, director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, Los Angeles, and member of the Board of Trustees of the School, who delivered the address to the graduates; and the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Science, Catholic University, and former director of the Social Service School.

Reviewing the accomplishments of the past year, the Rev. Lucian Lauerman, director, presented facts regarding student enrollment, scholarships, contributions, and the professional educational program of the School. Of the 55 students enrolled in 1937-1938, 26 came from the East, 17 from the Mid-West, 9 from the West, 2 from Canada, and one from Puerto Rico. Forty members of the past year's student body had attended Catholic colleges and 15 had attended non-Catholic colleges. During the year the School granted 10 full fellowships, 3 part scholarships, 2 tuition scholarships, and 3 part-loan scholarships. These were made possible by endowments established by the National Circle of the Daughters of Isabella, the Connecticut Council of Catholic Women, the Cleveland Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, the San Francisco Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, Mrs. Loretto Hines of blessed memory, Chicago, and Christine Parrott Donohue, of San Francisco. Other fellowships and scholarships were supported by the Archdiocesan Councils of Catholic Women of Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Louis, Mo.; by the Young Ladies Institute of the Pacific Coast States; by the Catholic Daughters of America, Court 212, Washington, D. C.; by Mrs. R. K. LeBlond, Cincinnati, Ohio, and by the Bureaus of Charities of Syracuse, N. Y., and Toledo, Ohio.

Father Lauerman expressed gratification with the success attained by the graduates under the School's guidance and offered congratulations to them and to the 16 members of the faculty, who had assisted them in completing their Catholic training for social work. Appreciation was given to the members of the staffs of the Social Security Board, the Federal Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and the Georgetown University Hospital, who had given lectures on specialized topics; to the 15 public and private social agencies in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore and Rockville, Md., who had supplied field work training.

In presenting the candidates for the diploma, Father Lauerman stated that "the diplomas awarded by the School to the members of the graduating class attest to the two years' course of academic and practical training in social science and social work and to the possession of the character and personality suitable for competency and leadership as Catholic social workers. . . . This 17th Commencement is another mark of the value of this institution. The vision, the wisdom, and the sacrifices of the founders, Monsignors Burke and Kerby, have been tested again and have proved their worth. Originally, the object of the School was to strengthen the charitable endeavor of the Church through well-trained individuals. The program was conceived on such a broad basis that when unpredictable events developed a decade later students, who had been trained at the School, were able to meet the challenge presented to social workers by the nation-wide depression. At the present time former students of the School are cooperating in the construction of a more equitable social economy and are protecting Catholic charitable interests in the new order. Today, more than ever, the National Catholic School of Social Service may feel that it imparts a deeply Catholic spirit and a thorough scientific training. It is hoped that the School may continue to serve the Church, to maintain her glorious tradition of charity in our modern world."

A challenge to the graduates was voiced by the Right Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer in the commencement address when he said: "You are graduating today. The few years of preparation are past. The many years of activity lie ahead. In quiet classrooms you have learned the foundations of Christian social work, and now your task will be essentially the task of Catholic Action the world over, an effort towards 'restoring all things in Christ.' . . .

"Above all else, we are made to the image and likeness of God. We should be one in Christ, and our first concern should be the salvation of our immortal souls by seeing Him in the least of His brethren and acting towards them accordingly. . . .

"The alumnae, the board of trustees and the faculty of the National Catholic School of Social Service have high hopes of great achievement on your part. The objectives, ideals and needs of the School need interpretation. Demonstrated competence in the performance of the work assigned in a chosen field will be the School's best interpretation.

"You should so let your light shine from now on," Msgr. O'Dwyer concluded, "as to reflect credit on this, our National Catholic School of Social Service; on the National Council of Catholic Women, to which we all owe a debt of gratitude for sustaining this institution; and on our Holy Mother, the Church.

The diploma of the School was awarded to the following members of the Class of 1938: Miss Katherine M. Butler, Archibald, Pa.; Miss Helen Cannon, Denver, Colo.; Miss Mary Regina Conlin, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Hilda Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Marie Couderc, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Anna Mary Delaney, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Anna Ehrlich, Falls Church, Va.; Miss Katherine Keith, San Francisco, Calif.; Miss Miriam Alice Kelly, Carbondale, Pa.; Miss Marie Landers, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss Rita McCann, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Aurora McDonough, Devon, Conn.; Miss Lucille Marks, Tiffin, Ohio; Miss Elizabeth Mortell, Oskosh, Wis.; Miss Catherine Pratt, Toledo, Ohio; Miss Mary Rollie, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Jane Mary Sachse, Hartford, Wis.; Miss Emily Scanlan, Portland, Me.; Miss Esther Wagner, Snyder, N. Y.; Miss Kathleen Wessel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Rosemary Zulliger, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Commencement exercises were the climax of a week of activities honoring the senior class. These included a boat trip to Mt. Vernon and a picnic in Rock Creek Park, sponsored by the junior class; a faculty dinner for the seniors; a banquet and installation of new members given by the Alumnae Association; and a tea for seniors and their guests. The activities of the year closed on Wednesday, June 15, when the Degree of Master of Arts was granted by the Catholic University to Miss Cannon, Miss Conlin, Miss Couderc, Miss Delaney, Miss Keith, Miss Landers, Miss McCann, Miss McDonough, Miss Marks, Miss Mortell, Miss Pratt, Miss Rollie, Miss Sachse, Miss Scanlan, Miss Wagner, Miss Wessel, Miss Zulliger, Miss Kehr ('33), and Miss Rothschild ('36).

The Woman Worker Goes to School

A Brief Review of the N. C. C. W.'s Second Annual Industrial Institute

IT WAS an interesting and alert group of young women who assembled at the National Catholic School of Social Service in Washington, D. C., June 19-25, 1938, to attend the Institute on Industry sponsored by the National Catholic School of Social Service and organized and directed by the Committee on Industrial Relations of the N. C. C. W.

Those enrolled represented a wide area and offered a great variety of types. They came from Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, N. Y., Toronto, Baltimore, Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Chicago, Bloomington, Milwaukee, Louisville, and other points.

There were among the group young women just graduated from college, who had never had the experience of holding a job for wages; there were others who had received but little schooling but had found it necessary to go to work at an early age. They came from factory, workshop, store, laundry, telephone exchange, and office. A limited number of older "young women" of maturer judgment and larger experience came and contributed their share to the success of the Institute.

The woman workers went to school! Yes, for an entire week, and any candid observer would have had to admit that work appeared to be play to them.

The program was crowded—as many as four discussion periods in the morning, another in the evening. The discussion and lecture periods were 50 minutes long, but what was 50 minutes to them? Even the bells at the N. C. S. S. S. rang unheeded, so interested was the group in whatever subject was under discussion.

Recreation periods were not ignored. Music and games were directed by Anna Rose Kimpel, secretary for Youth Activities for the N. C. C. W., and Miss Mary Catherine Schaefer, of the Social Action Department of N. C. W. C. Mass was celebrated every morning by the Rev. Dr. Howard Carroll, assistant general secretary, N. C. W. C., and attended by the Institute members.

THE major subjects treated in the Institute dealt with economic history, which was more closely related to the students and the community situations to which they would return. Wages, social legislation, the labor movement touch the lives of all. These subjects were presented each in a series of five lectures, one each day, respectively, by Sister Vincent Ferrer, O.P., from Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.; Dr. George Brown, from Catholic University; and Dr. Elizabeth Morrissy, of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland.

Straight class procedure was not followed. There was an informal atmosphere that put everyone at ease; no one hesitated to interrupt the instructor or speaker with a question at any time.

Wages, the labor movement, and social legislation cover a multitude of things—and the whole gamut of unemployment, child labor, women in industry, and the Equal Rights Amendment, social security, trade unions, and special industries received their share of the discussion.

Aside from the regular faculty, many leaders of Catholic social thought were introduced to the group and discussed their problems with them. Among these were the Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., director of the Social Action Department of the N. C. W. C., who was scheduled for an evening of questions and answers (the students asked the questions, Dr. Ryan gave the answers); Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Sciences at the Catholic University, who met twice with them and discussed with them "Religion in Industry" and "The Settlement of Labor Disputes." Miss Louise McGuire, formerly an instructor at the N. C. S. S. S., now with the Social Security Board, talked about social security. Rev. John Francis Cronin, S.S., of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen; and Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, contributed their thought to the program.

THE Rev. R. A. McGowan, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the N. C. W. C., outlined the program of the encyclical on Reconstructing the Social Order by Pope Pius XI. He sketched for them the guild system and emphasized what previous speakers had stressed, that a reconstruction of the social order meant not only a reform of the social order, but a reform of morals and a renewal of the Christian spirit.

Others who participated in the week's program were Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; Miss Elizabeth Christman, executive secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Gwen Geach, secretary of the Minimum Wage Board, District of Columbia; and Miss Mamie Santora, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Greetings to the students were extended by Rev. Dr. Lucian Lauerman, director of the National Catholic School of Social Service, and Dr. Carroll, of the N. C. W. C.

The Institute was formally opened by Miss Agnes G. Regan, executive secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, under whose sponsorship the Institute was held, and Miss Linna E. Bresette, field secretary of the Social Action Department, N. C. W. C., which cooperated in promoting the Institute.

What did the Institute accomplish? It would be difficult to find any one of the young women very articulate as to what specific thing she learned. The question was not put to them. Living in community was a new experience to many of them, and they profited by it. New friendships were formed, and new horizons opened to them. They all seemed to realize that to be useful in industry, they must keep close to its problems; that life can be enriched by the setting up and abiding by high ethical standards.

THERE was one person enrolled as a member of the Institute who was really teacher and counsellor and spiritual adviser—the Rev. Francis Burns, of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. Father Burns attended the first Institute last summer.

The National Council of Catholic Women, encouraged by the success of this second venture, is already laying plans for a continuance of the Institute another year.—LINNA E. BRESETTE.

Work of Narberth Information Society Praised

IN a letter addressed to the Catholic Information Society of Narberth, Pa., the Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Great Falls and Chairman of the N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action, commends the Narberth messages and expresses his hope that the Society's leaflets "both for individual distribution and for insertion in the public press will rapidly be appreciated at their true value and widely used." Bishop O'Hara's letter follows:

"I wish to congratulate you on the splendid work which the Catholic Information Society of Narberth is accomplishing. The leaflets are models of brevity and clearness and are prepared with a clear perception of the difficulties which strike the non-Catholic mind. May I express the hope that your leaflets, both for individual distribution and for insertion in the public press, will rapidly be appreciated at their true value, and widely used."

Work *of the* N. C. C. W. Immigration Committee

Program in Helena Diocese Cited as Example of Effective Local Follow-Up

ALWAYS a matter of keen and solicitous interest on the part of the Church in the United States, the problems of the foreign-born who have made this country their home have been an especial field of activity for members of the National Council of Catholic Women, who, through the National Committee on Immigration and in cooperation with the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration, have worked continuously in behalf of the newcomers to our shores.

Varying conditions in the dioceses and localities call for more or less activity on the part of this committee; every Diocesan Council, however, stands ready to welcome and to serve the needs of their Catholic friends from other parts of the globe.

The diocesan chairman of immigration in the Helena Diocesan Council—Mrs. Mamie Keiley—has been an active leader in this field, and the plans and work of her committee will be of interest to Catholics who are alive to the necessity for helping aliens to adjust themselves to life in this new country. In her *Bulletin* to the organizations of the Helena Diocesan Council, Mrs. L. A. Malone, the diocesan president, stressed the importance of the activities of the Immigration Committee.

"At this time," she wrote, "considerable attention is being paid throughout the country to our foreign-born Catholics who speak little or no English and who not infrequently drift away from the faith because of lack of contact with the women of these parishes. In this connection it is important that the Immigration Committee make a close check of all newcomers in their respective parishes and try as far as possible to interest them in parish activities so that they may not drift away and neglect the Catholic education of their children. You will find most of them anxious and willing to become one of you, if you take the initiative. Help them with their naturalization."

THE important duties and variety of functions that fall to the lot of members of the Immigration Committee are indicated in a letter which Mrs. Keiley addressed to the members of her committee. She urged that they get in touch with the foreign-born Catholics in the parish who may be in need of assistance and in turn put them in touch with the pastor, direct them to English and civic classes, and work toward correcting religious difficulties which may be found to exist—irregular marriages, unbaptized children, failure to receive the sacraments, etc. They were also urged to advise concerning problems of health, employment, citizenship, education, and to work to make aliens a welcome part of the community.

Other projects suggested by the chairman were the organization of mothers' classes, the teaching of English, cooking, and other subjects, dependent upon the local needs. The need for a sympathetic, kind, and tactful approach was also stressed in order to help the foreign-born make a satisfactory adjustment in this country, keep in touch with the Church and be faithful to its teachings, and to become good American citizens.

Mrs. Keiley's report to the diocesan convention, after presenting a clear picture of the work of the Immigration Committee, stated:

"The N. C. C. W. Immigration Committee, as one of its major activities, in cooperation with the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration, endeavors to aid the newly-arrived immigrant to make proper adjustments at the port of entry. Immigrants destined to any town or city in the Diocese of Helena are checked at their port of entry, and the name, age, and nationality of the Catholic immigrant are sent to the chancellor of the diocese. He, in turn, sends this information to the pastor of the parish to which the immigrant is coming, submitting at the same time a printed form for follow-up data on the immigrant. The pastor, or his representative, reports to the Chancery Office his observations on the home and working conditions of the immigrant. This, in turn, is sent to the director of the N. C. W. C. Immigration Office at the port of entry. Efforts are made to have the newcomer apply for citizenship papers as soon as possible, and to become an active member of the parish.

"Not only for the newly-arrived does the committee provide, but for those whose subsequent circumstances become maladjusted. In every parish there should be some person or persons besides the priests to extend the hand of welcome to every newcomer. This applies to the citizen as well as to the foreigner. The transient population to be found in mining districts, in the sugar-beet fields, and in railroad work contains some who ought to be Catholics. In the sparsely settled outlying districts may be found aliens of all nations who should be Catholics. To contact these by sympathetic follow-up work is a broad field for our zealous endeavor.

"THE primary purpose in Catholic immigration work is to help alien families to practice their religion and to be good Catholics. The visitor, or field-worker, persuades parents and children to become acquainted with their pastor, to attend services regularly, and to take part in parish activities. In localities where there are Catholic schools, she exerts her influence to have the children attend them. The objection of not being able to pay tuition, or to buy books, may be met by providing some means by which these expenses could be defrayed through social organizations in the parish. In scattered communities where Catholics are comparatively few, the Catholic instruction of children may be taken care of in the vacation schools.

"Since our drastic immigration laws have been in effect new problems are constantly presenting themselves. Immigration and naturalization laws are so complex and technical, so far-reaching and rigid, that an alien who has been here for years, perhaps raised a family and contributed morally and financially to the welfare of his community, may find himself threatened with deportation to a country whose language he has forgotten, whose customs he has outgrown, and where he has no longer any human ties. If such an alien, unaware of the law, were to make a visit of a few hours across the Canadian or Mexican border he can be deported.

"AGAIN, there are separated families, where one or more members are living outside the United States. Such families may be reunited by filling out certain government forms, supplying carefully prepared affidavits, etc., information concerning which will be supplied by the N. C. C. W. Immigration Committee, or by the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration. Other aliens who have been in the country less than three years and are in destitute circumstances wish to get back to their native land. The Bureau will supply them with information concerning the form of application to be made. A man may be deported, say for illegal entry or some more serious cause; his family long to have him return. Such deported persons must have the express permission of the Secretary of Labor to reapply for admission before their application for a visa from an American consul can even be considered. In such cases one may write directly to the N. C. W. C. Bureau of Immigration, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., where a study of the particular case will be made without charge and recommendations gladly given as to steps to be taken.

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N.C.C.W. Activities *in the* Dioceses

ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE main theme of the annual conference of the Cincinnati Archdiocesan Federation was "Youth and Its Needs."

Mrs. Dan Myers, first vice president, presided at the morning session, introducing the Very Rev. Monsignor Edward Quinn, S.T.L., director of the Catholic Youth Organization in Cincinnati. "The Catholic Church always has been interested," said Monsignor Quinn, "in Catholic youth, but in recent years a new technique has been developed in order to keep up with modern times and progress. In his pronouncements on the occasion of the recent canonization of several new saints, Pope Pius XI issued a clarion call to provide not only character developments of Catholic youth but to sponsor a program of leisure under proper direction and leadership."

"Catholic Lay Leaders in Girl Scout Work," was discussed by Miss Mary Jo Schroder, director of Girls' Camp at Fort Scott.

The Very Rev. Monsignor William J. Anthony, in his talk on "Discipline" urged the use of discipline in the home and in the school, coupled with a training in right reason.

The program of the Edgewood Catholic Action Center, Convention of the Sacred Heart, Clifton, was described in a paper written by Mother Murphy, R.S.H. Commercial courses, home economics including cooking and dressmaking, Red Cross courses in first aid, home hygiene and nutrition, Christian doctrine and dancing are taught here.

"The Dignity of Being a Catholic" was discussed by the Rev. Julian A. Garrity, S.J., and "The Training of Catholic Women for Leadership" by Sister Mary Lawrence, O.F.M. Mrs. J. X. Mulvey gave her "Impressions of the 12th Annual Convention of the Cleveland Diocesan Council.

The women of the Cincinnati Archdiocesan Federation were lauded for their charitable activities by the Right Rev. Msgr. Robert J. Sherry, archdiocesan spiritual director and representative of the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Regional presidents reporting on the work of their groups included Mrs. John T. McNamara, Marion; Mrs. R. F. McMahon, Middletown; Mrs. Edward Fleming, Dayton; Miss Cecilia Hellmuth, Chillicothe; Miss Nell Schneider, Hamilton; and Miss Mary Gore, Springfield.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

THE sixth annual convention of the St. Paul Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, was attended by 350 members and visitors. Mrs. Thomas P. Ryan, president, presided.

Greetings were extended by the Most Rev. John G. Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, and Mrs. W. A. Swick, general chairman of convention arrangements.

Speakers on the program included Archbishop Murray; the Most Rev. Joseph F. Busch, Bishop of St. Cloud; the Rev. R. G. Bandas, director of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine; the Rev. E. Cogwin, director of Youth Activities; the Rev. J. J. Buchanan, who spoke on the Summer School of Catholic Action; Mr. Thomas Minehan, administrator of Minnesota Youth Survey; and Miss Katherine R. Williams, president of the National Council of Catholic Women.

Vigorous opposition to "the display and sale of offensive and salacious literature" was voiced in a resolution adopted at the convention by the delegates, the women pledging themselves to "do all in our power to free ourselves from such magazines, books and pamphlets."

Archbishop Murray called for united action in the fight for greater morality. The women of the archdiocese were asked by His Excellency "to mobilize for action against the pagan influences of immorality and corruption in public and private life."

Hitting at divorce, the practice of birth control and immorality in literature, the Archbishop said: "We must do something more than talk and pray. We must organize for action."

"There is a false philosophy rampant today which sacrifices the individual for the mass, that enacts legislation which is destructive to the moral life of the people. Go back to your communities and see to what extent political power is being abused."

"Catholic women must exercise their rights as citizens," said Miss Williams in her address, "in keeping the laws which protect faith, morals and a just social order."

Miss Williams declared that much of the blame for the present day paganism can be placed upon women, for "unless the mother in the home functions as a Catholic mother; unless the women of the country, regardless of creed, stand fast against divorce; that cancer will wreck the homes of America; and wrecking homes will wreck America, for it is only in the unity of the God-given sacrament of matrimony and in the children that come of that union that we can have hope. It is from the mother in the home that children must learn due respect for law."

DIOCESE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

THE officers, committee chairmen and members of the Little Rock Diocesan Council of Catholic Women are zealously at work perfecting the organization of the diocesan council initiated last December. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. Healy, diocesan spiritual director, has been untiring in his efforts to aid through attendance at board and district meetings and through carefully laid plans for further development of the program throughout the diocese.

The diocesan president, Mrs. Blaschke, of Hot Springs, has adopted the method which has proved fruitful in many dioceses, of addressing a monthly or bi-monthly letter to all affiliated organizations, sending copies also to the pastors. Her messages are both inspiring and helpful and should be utilized to great advantage by the affiliated groups.

A report of the first formal meeting of the Fort Smith District has just reached headquarters. Over 100 women and all of the pastors within the district were in attendance. Mrs. Burley C. Johnson, district president, presided. Both Monsignor Healy and Mrs. Blaschke addressed the council. All of the speakers stressed the serious responsibility of the lay person in the work of the Church today and the necessity for unified thought and action. The Rev. Paul F. Desmond, pastor of Immaculate Conception Parish in Fort Smith was host to the gathering and extended a most cordial welcome. St. Joseph's Parish Council, at Tontitown, will be host to the next district meeting.

The Texarkana District devoted its June 9 meeting to a discussion of adult education through the conduct of study clubs. Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, pastor of St. Edward's Church, welcomed the group which was representative of all of the parishes in the district and attended by all of the pastors. Mrs. Mary Ahern, district president, presided.

DIOCESE OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

THE efforts of the La Crosse Diocesan Council of Catholic Women to coordinate and extend the activities of its various affiliated groups throughout the diocese and to secure adequate reports of undertakings along definite lines have been greatly facilitated through the preparation and dissemination of an outline embracing suggestions for programs under the various standing committees of the dioc-

esan council. This outline entitled "Our Common Catholic Interests in the La Crosse Diocese" covers the following committees: Organization, Study Clubs, Sewing, Welfare, Publicity, Ways and Means, Hospitality, Religious Education and C. Y. O. and points out the activities which each includes.

A special "Guide for Parish Discussion Clubs" is also provided, allowing a selection of subjects but concentrating upon those which are most timely and best suited to the needs of the diocese. These include: Religion, Parent Education, the Encyclicals of Pope Pius XI, Communism, Rural Activities, Civics Education and Youth.

These outlines are sent out early in the fall, allowing ample time for programming activities. In the spring, a questionnaire which is based on the outline of activities is directed to each affiliated organization. A separate questionnaire is filled in by each discussion club leader. Diocesan chairmen for the various standing committees have access to the replies to the questionnaires and compile the reports which they make at the diocesan convention from these responses. Out of a total of 144 questionnaires sent out prior to the spring convention, 122 replies were received.

The Most Reverend William R. Griffin, Auxiliary Bishop of La Crosse, has attended all of the deanery meetings for the past three years and has constantly urged the affiliation of every parish in the diocese. At present there are 138 affiliations and 159 parishes with resident pastors. Every effort is being made to secure 100 per cent affiliation before the national convention.

DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

"YOUTH today has changed from the sex-crazed generation of 10 years ago to a clean-living one and you are urged to stamp out the forces that will interfere with this clean life, particularly the sensational Sunday supplements, the sale of birth control literature and stop the circulation of indecent books and purge the communities of the nation of corrupting forces. We must have action—national action. Locally, we wouldn't mean a thing, but nationally, we can wipe out the filth. I am calling on you, the women, to be the custodians of the home and custodians of society to promote clean life, clean hearts and clean homes."

With this commission from the Most Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Bishop of Cleveland, the Cleveland Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, at its 12th annual convention, accepted the responsibility of this undertaking by adopting resolutions to this effect later in the day.

Bishop Schrembs offered the Mass for delegates and members attending the convention. Business sessions were presided over by Mrs. Eugene McCarthy, who concluded three years' leadership as diocesan president. Mrs. McCarthy was a member of the committee of 15 women appointed by Bishop Schrembs 14 years ago to help organize a diocesan council. With the permanent organization of the council 12 years ago, she was named diocesan chairman of publicity.

The Rt. Rev. Msgr. John P. Treacy, diocesan director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, gave the opening prayer at the morning session and sounded "a call for militant Catholic Action armed with the eternal truths of your religion and embracing with all your power its officially defined objectives. Be not apologetic, defensive or side-street Catholics."

Mrs. Bernard D. Kress gave the address of welcome to the delegates and Miss Teresa Scarnecchia, Theresan Club, Youngstown, responded for the youth of the diocese and expressed gratitude for a youth program which is profiting youth's leisure time to the cause of furthering Catholic Action.

Following the business session, a luncheon program featuring a symposium conducted by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Floyd L. Begin, entitled "The Holy Eucharist—The Bond of Charity." This topic was treated in its relation to "The Home" by Mrs. Wm. P. Leffler, Akron; "The Parish" by Mrs. Joseph Forthofer, Lorain; "The Community" by E. C. Muelhaupt, Canton; "The Organization" by Miss Irene Lennon, Painesville; "The Nation" by Miss Nellie McHugh, Youngstown; "The World" by Miss Theodora Blake, Cleveland.

At the evening session, the Most Rev. James A. McFadden, Auxiliary Bishop of Cleveland, addressed the meeting. He congratulated the women on all they had done and were planning to do the coming year.

Miss Helen Phelan, a graduate of the National Catholic School of Social Service and head resident of Merrick House for 17 years, was elected president.

DIOCESE OF BOISE, IDAHO

THE Idaho Council of Catholic Women held its nineteenth annual convention in Cour d'Alene. On the first day the North Idaho Deanery men were hosts to the delegates of the I. C. C. W. at a reception and banquet at the Alpine Inn, on Lake Coeur d'Alene. The Most Rev. Edw. J. Kelly, Bishop of Boise, delivered an inspiring address and Mrs. Thomas Dignan, national director of the N. C. C. W., Glasgow, Mont., stressed the need for religious study clubs.

The convention proper was opened with Solemn High Mass, the Rev. J. A. McGowan, celebrating, and the Rev. Francis J. Romer, C.SS.R., preaching the sermon.

Mrs. Paul G. Braune presided at the sessions. Reports of the splendid work accomplished in study club, youth, Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, orphanage, libraries and literature and National Catholic School of Social Service committees were given. A round table discussion of organization problems followed.

Bishop Kelly, speaking on Catholic Action, stressed some of its principal movements—study clubs, youth work, and Confraternity of Christian Doctrine work.

At the Monday evening banquet, Mrs. Dignan outlined the value of local contact with the national council. Mrs. Harry LaBerge, Yakima, Wash., a former national director, spoke on "A Challenge to Women."

Miss Mary Cosgrove, of the County Health Unit, gave a resume of the services available through her department. Other speakers were Mrs. Mary Steele and Mrs. Teresa Graham.

Mrs. Lawrence Radloff, Burley, was elected president and named delegate to the national convention; Mrs. A. Kleffner, Twin Falls, recording secretary; Mrs. Chas. Bower, Burley, financial secretary; Mrs. Al Henschied, Rupert, treasurer; and Mrs. E. W. Sandberg, Jerome, auditor.

DIOCESE OF MONTEREY-FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

THE necessity of training capable leaders for the lay apostolate was the theme of the annual convention of the Monterey-Fresno Diocesan Council of Catholic Women held at Bakersfield, Calif.

The Most Rev. Philip G. Scher, Bishop of Monterey-Fresno, complimented the D. C. C. W. on the progress it had made since last he addressed its convention and thanked the members for the cooperation they had given him in diocesan projects, especially the campaign on behalf of the diocesan paper.

A former member of the National Board of Directors of the N. C. C. W., Mrs. A. S. Musante, San Francisco, gave several talks through the course of the convention.

"The Church and the State" was the subject of a talk by the Very Rev. John J. Crowley, Lone Pine. The Rev. Joseph Crowley, S.J., of the Jesuit Retreat House, Los Altos, spoke on the retreat movement, pointing out the great benefits of this spiritual exercise as a means of training lay leaders for the work of the D. C. C. W.

The Tulare Study Club demonstrated the working of such a group.

The Rev. Roger McCann, Visalia, stressed the fact that the fundamental unit of Catholic Action is the Christian

nily and asked the women to bring into their home life e lessons which the organization teaches are necessary public life.

'The same laws which govern the Church should rule e intra-mural activities of the army of Christ," said the v. Owen McMullen, addressing the convention. "Of these, arity is the greatest. Charity, then, should be the virtue tating the policies of every group within the Church, ge or small."

Other speakers included Very Rev. Joseph Howard, kersfield; Very Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, Hollister; Rev. vano Baquedano, Tulare; Rev. John Powers, Bakersfield; v. Daniel Keenan, Los Banos; Rev. James G. Dowling d Rev. Joseph Howard and Miss Edna Rockstroth, state rse in Kings-Tulare Counties.

Mrs. Robert Barkwill was reelected diocesan president.

OCESE OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

'HE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL Convention of the Harris- burg Diocesan Council of the National Council of Cath- c Women was held at Hershey, Pa., Thursday, June 16. ie convention opened with Mass in St. Joan of Arc urch, with the Rev. J. A. Maguire, spiritual director of e Diocesan Council, celebrant, with the Most Rev. George Leech, Bishop of Harrisburg, presiding in the sanctuary, gether with Rev. Thomas J. Welsh, of Carlisle, Pa.; Rev. J. Tighe, director of charities of the Harrisburg Diocese; d Rev. Joseph Otte, assistant pastor of the church.

The morning session opened with address of welcome by r. M. S. Hershey. The reports of officers and committee airmen showed extraordinary growth and activity in the arrisburg Diocese during the past year. At the 1937 con- ntion there were 22 affiliated groups and organizations. 1938 the number has grown to 96. Reports showed 168 udy clubs in the diocese.

A "Youth Luncheon" was held at noon with nearly 600 attendance. Miss Rose Kimple, field secretary of Youth N. C. C. W., in her address at the luncheon disclosed that e largest number in attendance at any youth luncheon eviously held was 510. In her address she further ex- ained the setup of the Youth Council by the National uncil, and outlined programs of spiritual, vocational, ucational, and recreational natures to guide the activities these groups.

Rev. Lawrence Schott, diocesan director of Boy Scouts, oke on "Youth and Its Leaders." "The Need of Vacation hools" was discussed by Rev. Harold Keller, superintend- t of the Catholic schools of the diocese, and the Council ter adopted the resolution to continue their project of onsoring these schools throughout the diocese. A "Study ub Symposium" was held under the direction of Miss na D. Gamble, chairman of the Study Club Committee. iss Agnes Regan, executive secretary of N. C. C. W., ought the greetings of the National Council.

The convention closed with a banquet in the evening in e ballroom of the Hershey Hotel, attended by 400 guests d delegates. Mrs. R. A. Angelo, president of the Diocesan uncil, presided.

Rev. John A. Maguire, spiritual director, presented a vid picture of the work of the National Council of Cath- c Women and the importance of its place in the whole ogram of Catholic Action.

Rev. Dr. Howard Carroll, recently appointed assistant neral secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Confer- ce, brought greetings from the National Conference.

Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, of the Catholic University of nerica, in closing an outstanding address to the delegates, ated that four fundamental tasks must be accomplished in nerica if this nation is to be saved for God and religion. enumerated the tasks as: the giving of more religious aining in the rural districts; the rehabilitation of count- s thousands in economic need throughout the country; adequate program for the Negroes; and provision for the igious education of the children of the poor.

The banquet closed with an address by Bishop Leech in which he paid tribute to the priests of the diocese for their cooperation and to the women who have carried on the work, showing they are interested in what is nearest to his heart, what is the only worthwhile cause, the cause of Christ.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. R. A. Angelo, of York, president; Miss Mary Eberhart, Gettysburg, first vice president; Mrs. J. P. Gallagher, Harrisburg, secretary; and Mrs. F. R. Rowe, Gettysburg, treasurer.

Notable Success of Florida Study Club

ONE of the most interesting study club reports received at headquarters is that of the growth of a study club from one family to 43 in the course of a year. Mrs. Leo J. Gleason, chairman of study clubs in the St. Augustine Diocese, calls particular attention to the excellent program developed by Miss Edna M. Kyle, of West Palm Beach. Miss Kyle made a house to house canvass to find Catholic families who could be interested in starting study clubs.

Meetings were held at the homes of the members until the group grew too large, when the Community Center was utilized. The program includes: prayer to the Holy Ghost; one chapter of the catechism repeated in unison by all members; roll call which is answered by each member giving one of the Commandments, precepts of the Church, etc.; discussion of three or four questions from the diocesan outline for study clubs for the current month (each member looks up the information but the questions are definitely assigned to two or three families for special report). The young people are called upon to report first.

Following the closing prayer a social hour is held in which young and old participate in the games and fun. As an outgrowth of this club, the parish now provides a school bus to bring in 38 children to the parochial school and on Sundays to bring these families to Mass. This work has been so successful that plans will soon be under way for similar work in other outlying sections of the city.

Miss Kyle has been successful, too, in organizing a study club among the young Negro men and women. The group meets every Sunday. Catholic questions and catechism are studied and discussed; Catholic books, magazines and papers are exchanged. The recreational time is devoted to voice culture and an excellent glee club has been formed. A children's catechism class of 32 members has resulted from the interest developed by the older group.

Mrs. Gleason's work is most constructive. In her own parish at West Palm Beach three of the organized study clubs are affiliated with the National Council of Catholic Women. She compiles a monthly outline which is sent to all of the groups throughout the diocese.

N. C. C. W. IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

(*Continued from page* 24)

"Innumerable phases of immigration problems open up a broad field of study for the N. C. C. W. Immigration Committee. I shall note a few: Education of children, especially as regards Catholic education; health conditions, personal health, home sanitation, infant care, day nurseries, etc.; recreation and social life; the use of government and employment agencies; the possibilities of government help; means to check the spread of Communism and communistic principles among aliens; methods to inspire sane patriotism for the liberty provided by our Constitution; the study of labor unions, industrial problems, strikes, etc.; citizenship clubs; dissemination of Catholic literature, etc. In fine, the active field-worker will discover phases in individual cases for which tact and good judgment will suggest remedies.

"The primary objective of the N. C. C. W. Immigration Committee is to plant, where not already sown, and to nourish where the embryo exists, the seeds of Catholic faith in the souls of our alien population. Under the banner of true Christian charity, with God's assistance, we may hope to develop a thoroughly American citizenry whose slogan will ever be 'For God and Country.'"

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